THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

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Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - - 25
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Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&swfm.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake
February 28, 1853. 29—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 22, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, } N. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Souther, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, William ston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
Oct ber 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN
HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

FALL TRADE, 1854.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING PER STEAMER BALtic and Alps, and the Packet Ship Caroline, our Fall Importation of
Foreign Dry Goods,
Purchased for *Cash* by an agent of Mr. W. Weddell at *very low* rates. We are also in receipt of a large and commanding Stock of
Domestic Fabrics.
Purchased from first hands, and at the recent
Large Auction Sales
at great sacrifices.
We respectfully solicit a call from the North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, feeling confident we can offer them Goods at as *low prices* as can be found in any market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
PETERSBURG, VA. 83—

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
Call at H. L. EVANS'
No. 29 CHEAP PLACE,
Raleigh, N. C.
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform his friends and customers that he has on hand a large and well assorted Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, shoes, &c. (this fall's purchase,) which, he desires to close out by Spring, to make room for another stock, and to enable him to do so, the entire stock will be sold at reduced prices, *for cash*, or to punctual dealers on a short credit.
Call and examine for yourselves.
H. L. EVANS.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., }
June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

Hats and Caps.
MACGEE & WILLIAMS ARE NOW OPENING at their New Store a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's latest style of Super Moleskin Hats, Cassimere, Fur, and a great variety of soft finish Hats of all the leading Styles.
Also a large assortment of Caps for men, boys and children, consisting of Fur, Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Glazed, &c.
All of which they offer at very low prices.
Raleigh, Sept. 29, '54. 89—

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 8, 1852. 15—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1855. No. 27.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c., bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:
Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAMPHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]
MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.
A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again.
OSBORNE BOWERS.
Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

SAM'L. McD. TATE,
Galveston, Texas,
(LATE OF MORGANTON, N. C.)
WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE of Lands and land certificates, paying taxes, &c.
Having made arrangements with an able and reliable Attorney, will attend to the perfecting of Titles to Land and collection of debts in any part of Texas.
Refer to Col. Geo. Little, Raleigh; Col. J. R. Dodge, Rockford; Hon. T. L. Clingman; R. C. Pearson, Esq., Morganton.
February 5, 1855. 22—3m.

J. CHLOSS & BRO.
DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c,
RALEIGH, N. C.
☞ Call at LOUGEE'S New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Sadlery Establishment.
Terms—Cash, or credit, if settled every six months.
J. CHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, 25, June 1854.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attention is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Cafedonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Duck st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING E SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.
November 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington Sts., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.
☞ Register and Recorder copy.

P. F. PESCUD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.
Candies assorted per lb. C.....12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B.....15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy.....20 to 25 do
The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:
DIRECTORS.

JOS. G. B. ROULHAC,	of Raleigh.	JOHN COX, Edenton,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,		JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,		J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,		F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,		ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,		W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
T. H. SELBY,		H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville,		JOHN B. BARNETT, Milton,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,		A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
JAS. E. HOYT, Washington,		
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.
OFFICERS.
J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING, } *Executive Committee.*
JNO. R. WILLIAMS, }
JOHN PRIMROSE, }
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
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H. W. HUSTED,	F. C. HILL,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.
DR CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President*.
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
WILLIAM D. COOKE, }
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee.*
CHARLES B. ROOT, }
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.
For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary*.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES OF TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.
Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK.)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK.)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE.)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

5000 Russians Killed by a Small Detachment OF TURKS!!
A QUESTION ARISES IN THE "CITY OF OAKS" now, who sells the cheapest goods, but that trouble can be easily decided just by calling at the beautiful Store in LOUGEE'S new brick building occupied by JOS. SCHLOSS & BROTHER, who boast of their well selected stock for the Fall trade. They have brought on, in part 200 pair of the best quality of French and German Cassimere Pants, a few hundred different styles of cloth, beaver, sattinet and other kinds of frock and sack over coats, an extensive variety of silk velvet vests, very superior quality, as well as silk, silk plush, satin, farmer's satin, down to Vests for 75 cents. The latest style of Talmas or short and long Cloaks, and everything else usually kept in a furnishing store. They particularly call the attention of gentlemen to their best Merino English Shirts from $1 25 up to $1 75 which cannot be bought at such prices elsewhere. All articles made to order in their manufactory in Baltimore warranted.
Also, a fine stock of ladies goods not excelled by any other house in this City, embracing every article to meet the taste of the fair sex, from fine silk down to cotton cloth for 5 cents a yard.
As our partner, Mr. Jos. Schloss, has sojourned in the Northern Cities for four months in succession has availed himself of all advantages of the northern market as well as any wholesale house in the Union. They can and will, and have done it already, undersell any of their opponents.
Remember and call two doors above E. L. HARDING'S.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, October 12, 1854. 93—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16

SPEECH OF COL. M. J. McDUFFIE,
OF CUMBERLAND.

On internal improvements, delivered in the House of Commons January 22nd, pending the discussion upon the Eastern extension of the N. C. Railroad.

Mr. Speaker: Were I to let this subject pass without a full exposition of the position which I occupy, I feel that I would not only be doing injustice to myself and constituents, but to the Democratic party. If I mistake not the Eastern and Western extensions were incorporated in, and become parts both of the Whig and Democratic platforms. I therefore come here pledged to support them. I shall vote for the Eastern extension, because it terminates at one of the best harbors on the Atlantic coast, and the very best south of Norfolk. I shall vote for it, because it sustains such a relation to schemes of improvement already in progress of completion as to render it absolutely indispensable to the ultimate success of North Carolina enterprise.

But, sir, its extension from Goldsborough is by no means a highly favored project with me, and were I to vote for it in its present condition, clogged as it is with so many objectionable features, I feel confident that I would abuse the trust reposed in me by those whom I represent.

It is very clear to my mind that all roads should be so located and directed as to advance either the commercial, agricultural or mechanical prosperity of the State—that there should be such a mutual dependence, one upon the other, in this general system of improvement as to harmonize and blend the various lucrative pursuits of the State. In reference to these matters, on the contrary, we have been extremely unfortunate. The so-called Central or North Carolina Road is one of no inconsiderable importance in itself; but never can increase the commercial prosperity of the State. Its connection with the Columbia Road will be the means of a constant and steady drain of produce from North to South Carolina; while its eastern terminus will most generally be a feeder to some one of the Virginia markets. The Raleigh and Gaston Road depletes our State of its most valuable naval stores—bearing off the richest of our productions to foreign markets, while the northern end of the Wilmington and Weldon Road subserves the very same purposes. So our whole system of improvement, as it has been located, is detrimental to our commercial prosperity and may eventually subject us to great inconvenience in the projection of future enterprises. Out of all the Roads which have been built, not one has been constructed with a view to bringing produce to us, save the Wilmington and Manchester, which I am proud to say, is daily pouring into the lap of enterprising Wilmington much of the rich and abundant produce of South Carolina.

The design of former legislation seems to have been to carry off, not to bring produce to us. This would be very commendable and indeed a very proper view to take of the subject if we have de-paired of the building up of North Carolina. But, sir, we still boast of our mineral and agricultural wealth, of our bold and gigantic rivers, of one of the best harbors South; in fact, of all the advantages of our sister States. And why, I ask, do we not seize the opportunity now and consummate the glory of our good old State? Other States of less importance have their ships plying to almost every port, their canvass whitening almost every sea, their commercial importance acknowledged both at home and abroad; and how it would thrill the very soul of a North Carolinian to see in some distant port a beautiful and buoyant vessel inscribed upon her hull, NORTH CAROLINA!

Now, sir, if it is the intention of this Legislature to carry out all the projects asked for at the present session, I have no objection to this extension from Goldsborough; but if, on the other hand, it is the intention to carry out the Eastern and Western extensions only, as I have heard reiterated over and over in this Hall, then I shall support this eastern extension from no other point than Warsaw in the County of Duplin. And, sir, my reasons must very readily suggest themselves to every one who has given the subject the slightest consideration. In the first place it was doubtless the intention of the original projectors of the North Carolina Railroad to complete it between the termini before the State would enter largely into other schemes. This road being yet an untried experiment, it would be prudent, to say the least, to wait and see if the necessity of its prolongation from Goldsboro' would arise. If such an amount of produce is brought to this point as to create the necessity of extending it to Beaufort, it will force itself in that direction—it will be utterly impossible to prevent it. But if such a quantity only accumulates at that point as can readily find its exit through Wilmington and other ports, as I verily believe will be the case, then there is no necessity for this extension, and by no idealism or conventionalism can you make it desirable either to the State or individuals. The country through which it is designed to pass is not sufficiently productive either of agriculture or naval stores to furnish a constant supply for its operations; and if it was, the Neuse River is in such close proximity to the proposed route, and water transportation being much the cheaper, I imagine the Road would share but little of the patronage of the country.

I would advocate its extension from Warsaw, in the next place, because it is there brought in connection with a line of road communicating with the richest and most inexhaustable treasure of the State, and running through a section of country literally starving for the want of works of internal improvement. There is a bill now pending before this House to construct a road from Fayetteville to Beaufort via Warsaw, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, which absolutely proposes to build the road between those points for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars less than is asked to build the road from Goldsborough to Beaufort, a distance of ninety five miles. There is a bill in the other end of this capitol proposing a road from Fayetteville to Greensborough via the coal fields, which, connected with the Fayetteville and Beaufort, makes in all a distance of two hundred miles, for the building of which we ask only five hundred thousand dollars more than is asked from Goldsborough to Beaufort. By extending the road, therefore, from Warsaw, you accommodate more interests, run through a richer and greater extent of country, and construct it for a third less than is asked for the other route.

But, sir, besides all this, by the construction of this line of road, you invite that rich and very desirable trade which is now locked within the mountains of the west to three markets instead of one—Fayetteville, Wilmington and Beaufort. You deposit coal in three places instead of one, and satisfy a section of country and class of people whose wants are paramount to those of any other portion of the State. You furnish relief to those towns which are and ever have been destined to be your commercial depots, whose past histories point to their present greatness and show with what fortitude they have withstood the encroachments of time and the throes of pecuniary deprivations. Fayetteville, I presume, wholesales more than every other town in North Carolina. Besides, sir, it is the most extensive manufacturing town in the State. We have a Lowell in North Carolina, shut up as it were in Cimmerian darkness, of whose operations we are ignorant for want of means to communicate with each other. Fayetteville, as paradoxical as it may seem, is daily spinning and weaving for Northern markets; and all we ask for now is to give us an outlet to the west so we may be able to spin and weave for North Carolina. We ask our worthy and enterprising friends of the west to shake hands with us, to sacrifice upon the altar of concord our bickerings and heart-burnings, and make one grand rally for the internal condition of the State. We have in Fayetteville and vicinity seven cotton factories, a paper factory, an iron foundry, and the largest carriage manufacturing establishment in the South, in all of which is invested an amount of capital little short of $500,000. The cotton factories alone consume about five thousand bales annually at a cost of $150,000. We ship about 6000 bales of cotton and about 6000 bales of cotton fabrics, at a cost of about $600,000 per annum. We have in the county of Cumberland 104 saw mills, which will yield an average of 750 feet per day, making an annual yield of *twenty-four million three hundred and thirty-six thousand feet*, which at ordinary rates is worth $243,360. Besides, we have 63 turpentine distilleries, which bring in the county about $650,000 per annum, and nearly an equal amount is afforded by extensive operations in ton timber, staves and other naval stores. The freights on the Cape Fear river were in 1822, $26,860, in 1850, $100,650,84. With this immensity of capital invested, our banking facilities, instead of being one million and fifty thousand dollars, which they were twenty-five years ago, are now only eight hundred and thirty thousand. And were it not for the occasional aid, which our sister town Wilmington affords us, our operations would measurably cease for want of banking accommodations. This matter of statistics which I have here set forth, is made without reference to the valuation of our land, town property, slave population, agricultural products, bank stocks, or mercantile capital necessary to carry on the trade of the place.

This, Mr. Speaker, is the section of country which implores you to consider her claims and relieve her necessities. Turn to your record, sir, and you will find that the representatives of this people have never refused to sustain *extravagant schemes of internal improvement* for other parts of the State; but on the other hand have advocated them with a zeal and manliness which I hope may ever characterise them. They have, in fact, so circumscribed themselves, and that too by their own liberality, that if it were not for individual enterprise in constructing plank roads the town of Fayetteville would almost be inaccessible. The city of Raleigh, Hillsboro', Greensborough, Lexington, Salisbury, and Charlotte, towns which can never become great commercial marts, have received their millions from the public treasury; but Fayetteville, with all its advantages as an interior market, has never been able to obtain but $120,000, which is invested in her plank road extending to Salem, the best paying stock in the State, all of the benefits of which will soon be lost forever by the intersection of the North Carolina Railroad. Where now, I would ask, shall we look for relief? If we look for the rich trade of the Northwestern Counties, which formerly flooded our streets, we find that it is diverted to some some Virginia market. If we look to the eastern counties—Sampson, Duplin and Wayne—that too is gone to Wilmington or some other market. And soon, yes, too soon, I am sorry to say, that valuable trade, which we now get from Robeson, Richmond and Bladen—that, and that alone, I may say, which infuses life and supports vitality in our quasi sickly existence—will be intercepted and carried from us by the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad. This road, though eminently a State improvement, and one calculated to benefit a class of Counties long denied the advantages of internal improvements, will nevertheless inflict an injury upon Fayetteville and its interests, which time cannot repair, unless you give us an outlet to the west.

The Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement is also a work of no small importance, and in which the State is already deeply involved, and should doubtless give additional aid in order to complete it. But, Sir, that work has damaged the citizens of Cumberland more, I imagine, than it will be possible for it to repay. Persons, who have not formerly had the advantages of the river will not be able to realise it, but those who have been accustomed to floating their timber and other naval stores to Wilmington, can readily appreciate the idea I wish to convey. Ever since the commencement of that work so great have been the obstacles to transportation from its unfinished condition, that few have been able to avail themselves of their former privileges. Neither can this improvement be of any advantage to Fayetteville, inasmuch as the naval stores which it would afford must necessarily find their outlet at Wilmington—it would be inexpedient to stop them in transitu, in order to reship at Fayetteville. So, sir, when gentlemen set this work down to our account and point to it as something they have done for our section of country, I wish to rebuke them—to tell them that they have done this for Wilmington, for Moore and Chatham Counties, for *North Carolina*. Even the trade which we used to get from the upper part of our own county will, by means of this improvement, pass triumphantly by us, bound for the port of Wilmington.

Sir, this is the relation which we sustain to works of internal improvement now surrounding us—this the relation we sustain to cities, towns and villages in this quarter of the State. And a county, the first in territory, the third in population, and paying one thirtieth portion of the tax of the whole State, thus to be neglected, thus to be cut off from the rest of the world, thus to be commercially *damned*, is a spectacle for you to contemplate, for me to realize. Refuse us our Railroad, and our town, the ancient emporium of trade, the Palmyra of North Carolina, will arrest the attention of the traveller as a spot once beautiful and prosperous, now a pile of ruin.

But reasons of a national character have induced me to prefer this to any other line of road in the State. It is not only the most central through the State, but it communicates with roads, in case it is extended to Chatanooga, which is in direct connection with the Mississippi valley. Not only this, but so soon as the great Pacific road is built, which I believe has already passed one house of Congress, we will find ourselves in direct communication with the Pacific ocean. And as Beaufort and San Francisco are on the same parallel from ocean to ocean, Beaufort will not only be one of the termini of one of the greatest roads, but will become one of the greatest cities in the world. All this might seem visionary, and in fact I would be loath to believe it myself, were it not derived from the conclusions of some of our profoundest statesmen. It is a matter of history that the insurgents are now essaying to batter down the walls of China, and in the event they succeed a line of Steam packets will ply directly between China and San Francisco, bringing the luxuries and treasures of the great East and pour them into our laps. It will be giving, as Col. Benton says, the last and grandest channel to the eastern trade, which has invariably enriched, time immemorial, every nation through which it has passed. As this is the shortest and most direct line of travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific, all Europe and Asia, and the Indias will pass from *world* to *world* on this route, making the grandest thoroughfare ever known to the past or dreamed of for the future. Besides, sir, the area of our domain has been rapidly extended, now extending from ocean to ocean, and may yet embrace the whole continent. In case we were invaded by a foreign foe the advantages and necessity of this road would be felt in the transportation of troops, and the various munitions of war. Instead of its requiring months to arrive at the scene of action, efficient aid might be furnished to our frontier and almost ready relief afforded in a very few days.

But, Mr. Speaker, as North Carolina bids fair to enter largely into internal improvements at this session of the Legislature, I think it behooves us to look well to our resources, and husband them for our future liabilities. We must necessarily tax the people nearly double, and in some cases more. How, therefore, shall we compensate them? How shall we better their condition as a mass, or enable them to meet the exigency? In the first place we must contrive the best possible means for transporting or shipping their produce. Beaufort, I believe, is the best harbor in North Carolina, and therefore presents greater inducements to the shipping interests than any other, as vessels of large tonnage can clear that port with little or no inconvenience. This statement which I hold in my hand, furnished by a gentleman remarkable for his accuracy in such matters, will show the many advantages which ships of large tonnage enjoy over those of small. He compares two vessels, one of 200 the other 1000 tons burthen, both embarking from and destined to the same port, on a six month's voyage. He supposes the smaller to carry 2000 barrels at 50 cents each—$1,000, and expenses as follows:

Captain,	$ 40	per month,	$240
Mate,	30	do.	180
Cook,	20	do.	120
Helmsman,	20	do.	120
Sailor's, two,	15	do.	180
Making in all			$840

which deducted from the $1,000 of freight leaves only $160 for the entire trip. Take the larger vessel of 1000 tons, which he supposes to carry 10,000 bbls. at 50 cents each, would make $5,000, which undergoes the same charges of the smaller with the exception of an additional sailor, making $950, which deducted from $5,000 leaves $4,050, showing a decided advantage over the smaller. With such advantages and with such an habor as Beaufort, how can we fail to give our people the greatest facilities to get to the most desirable markets?

In the next place, sir, direct importation which has so materially benefitted other States, would be almost invaluable to ours. We have all facilities, as we have just shown, which other States have, and in fact greater than the majority, yet so torpid is our condition, we never seek to render them available. North Carolina, in my opinion, would act judiciously in the investment of $10,000,000 in a line of steamers to Liverpool to carry on this direct trade. And why do I say this? Because sir, it can be demonstrated beyond doubt by any person who will take the pains to calculate, that we are losing 25 per cent. on every dollar's worth of merchandize we consume by not importing directly, or, in other words, we pay to those who do import, 25 per cent for doing it, when we could just as easily do it ourselves, and save the 25 per cent. Now, to illustrate this, take your merchant who buys $100 of goods from New York:

His exchange is 1½ per cent,	$1,50
Profits to N. Y. Merchant 25 per cent.	25,00
Insurance 1½	1,50
Drayage,	1,25
Wharfage,	1,25
Freight,	3,00
	$37,50

Making in all $37,50 on every hundred dollars worth of Merchandise we buy in New York. But say this is too much, that the figures are too large, yet at the most moderate calculation which I can make, it will amount to at least $25 on the hundred for every hundred dollars worth we buy. Taking this for our data, let us see of what incalculable benefit it would be to us, to import direct to some one of our own ports. According to our best advices, at any rate according to the best information I have been able to get on the subject, we import into North Carolina annually about $50,000,000. Now if we save $25 on every hundred or one fourth, we would therefore save one fourth of $50,000,000, that is $12,500,000. That is, if we were to ship this direct to North Carolina instead of shipping it to New York first, and then to North Carolina, we would save for North Carolina $12,500,000, annually. Enough, Mr. Speaker, in one single year, to build every foot of Railroad, to refit and complete every project of improvement in the State. By this simple arithmetic, it can easily be seen how the North has grown rich at the expense of the South, how beautiful palaces have been erected on the banks of the Hudson, how opulent cities have sprung by magic, as it were, into existence. But on the other hand if we adopt this policy of direct importation, we can easily see, what a salutary effect it will have upon our Northern brethren. It will take from their pockets, $25 on the hundred and place it in ours, or in other words, we do our own importing instead of paying them $25 on the hundred to do it for us. Now, sir, it is not charitable, neither is it desirable to impoverish our neighbors; but charity should always begin at home, and it is both charitable and economical to buy where we can buy the cheapest. What, it may be asked, is the North to do if we withdraw from them our patronage? If we don't pay them the usual 25 per cent or more, they must starve. Well sir, I can tell them what to do; they must pour out from their abolitionhives into our Western and Southwestern territories and earn their bread by the sweat of the brow, like honest southerners. Then will they see to what use slavery is applied; then and not till then will the hue and cry against slavery cease. So long as we feed them up, in their Northern repose like fatted calves, just so long will they be deaf to the overtures of the South; but when we bring them to a sense of their dependence, by direct importation, our barren territories will flourish like the valley of the Mississippi, and the institution of slavery no longer be villified.

But sir, in addition to the many advantages which would arise, from direct importation, in a commercial point of view, it cannot be denied but that it would benefit North Carolina materially in a manufacturing sense. It has always been a paradox among us, that we were unable to establish manufactories in the south which would compete with the North. We have productive lands, good streams, any quantity of raw material and in fact every advantage we could desire, yet we send our raw material to the North, have it manufactured, bring it back, all this expense incurred, and still the article is cheaper than we can manufacture it. Some have attributed this to a want of skill and experience in such business—others to the absence of a high protective tariff, but the true and only cause is the want of *capital*. How did the North build up her manufactories? By southern capital, of course. She imported direct from Europe and speculated on the South; that is sold to the South for a profit, and in this way amassed a sufficiency of capital upon which to base her operations.

Now sir, if we wish to build up our institutions and fill that sphere in the family of States, which our position and importance demand, we must so legislate both in our federal and state councils as to keep our capital at home. It is an old but true maxim and one peculiarly applicable to North Carolina to buy where we can buy the cheapest, and sell where we can get the most, this I say is the proper policy for us to adopt.

It may be said that it is better to send our capital to the North than to England. I answer no. It is far better to build up other countries than to tear in pieces our own. The North has grown haughty and arrogant because of her power, insomuch that she disrespects our interests. And the only safe method of perpetuating our Union and of binding together its different parts in harmony and concord, is to create as much of an equilibrium as possible, and the South has it in her power to effect this by direct importations. Sir, if we effect this proposed line of road, bind ocean to ocean, and world to world, embark in this scheme of direct importation, blot from our memories the technicalities of North and South, we have but to gaze upon the stupendous grandeur of a free people, united in sentiment untramelled by prejudice, as distinguished for our virtue and patriotsim as we are invincible in the protection of our institutions. The time, it is probable, is not far distant when our people will either be the happiest or most miserable people on earth. Our government has not yet been sufficiently tried. And when angry clouds of fanaticism obscure and darken our political horizon, we are perplexed, we are dismayed, we almost doubt of our stability. Our old seers, as they stand upon the watch-towers of our political ramparts, and gaze upon the dim vista of the shadowy future, are overwhelmed with evil forebodings and unseen calamities. Our destinies seem at one time as a mote in the storm, at another as a rock in the calm. Heaven seems, at one time, to still the political atmosphere while she is gathering materials for our destruction, at another, to chasten with storms of fanaticism because she loves us. And in the event the whirl wind of disunion does sweep across our beloved country, which we pray God to stay, what historian can record or poet sign the awfulness of that wonderful catastrophe?

Thebes, my sons, is now no more,
She is fallen n'er again to rise,
Naught can her health or strength restore,
The mighty city sinks, she droops, she dies.

REMARKS OF MR. NORMENT,
OF ROBESON,

Delivered in the House of Commons of N. C.

On the question to incorporate the Bank of Wilmington and the amendment offered to it by the gentleman from Henderson (Mr. Baxter) Mr. Norment advocated the passage of the Bank, but felt himself bound to oppose the amendment. He took occasion to say that while some gentlemen had spoken against the propriety of rechartering the Bank of the State and the Bank of Cape Fear, he, Mr. Norment, was in favor of re-chartering those intitutions—that they had faithfully discharged their duties; that they were entirely sound and safe Banks; that the people would make nothing by pulling these Banks down, that every body had confidence in and putting up new ones in their place; and called on his friends on both sides of the House to stand by the old Banks, and the people would sustain them.

By reference to our Legislative proceedings, it will be seen that Mr. Fisher's bill, (a charter for the extension of the North Carolina Railroad west from this place) has become a law. All apprehensions for the safety of the bill will now cease; and hue and cry of, "What will the Democratic Legislature do for the State?" that was raised after the overwhelming triumph of Democratic principles over Whig chicanery last August, will now be solved. The fog has blown over, and now that the sky is entirely clear, we will answer, that the "Democratic Legislature" of which the whigs seems to have been very fearful, has *done more for the State, through intunal improvements, in one short session, than the Whigs have done in the many years they have been in power.*

If the people but do their duty, the brightest ear of North Carolina has yet to come. In a few years her surface will be checkered over with iron bands that will cannect the extremities of the State forever. The ball has been set in motion, and the next question will be when will it stop. Never, we hope.

Salis. Banner.

SPEECH OF MR. GRAVES,
OF CASWELL.

Delivered in the Senate of North Carolina in favor of the Dan River and Yadkin Railroad.

Mr. Speaker: It is with marked and unfeigned diffidence that I take the floor, as the advocate of a project of so vital importance to my section of the State, and I humbly think to the State at large, after hearing the able and very ingenious speech of my friend from Martin, in opposition to what I think is the true policy of the State in regard to internal improvement.

Before entering upon the merits of the bill before the Senate, permit me to give my views as to the true policy of the State. I submit and maintain that the State should assist in all projects of internal improvement that have merits sufficient to justify their construction. Why? Because she is certainly the great landlord or owner of all the lands of the State, and any project that is certain to benefit and improve the value of those lands most assuredly will benefit her; and if she is to receive the benefit, can any good reason be given why she should not give her aid and assistance in their construction? Again, it may and has been argued that it is unfair and unjust to tax one portion of the State for the purpose of building and constructing projects in another portion. At the first view this argument seems to be a fair and incontrovertable one, but let us see how it will bear investigation. Suppose you tax my constituents to aid in building the "North Carolina Railroad" (as you have done) and after the completion of that road, yea, even before the lands and property along the line of said road increase in value a sufficient amount to return into the treasury, upon the next assessment more than the amount drawn from the other portions, for the construction of said Road, have my people or the people of other portions of the State lost anything? I think not, but they have gained, not only in the way I have mentioned but in others; for I presume there is no one upon this floor that is prepared to contend that that project is not, and will not be a very great convenience to all and every portion of the State at some time or other.

Again, Mr. Speaker, are we to learn nothing from the example set us by our sister States? Are we to permit them to tap us on every side, until our very life's blood is drawn and sucked from us; are we to be jeered and taunted again and again with the appellation of "*old Rip*"? Are we about to fall from the position we have taken, back into our accustomed apathy, hemmed in by our every day trifles, bound in the narrow circle in which we turn round and round, never advancing, knowing none but little views and little motives, without energy, because we measure our means instead of trying them? God forbid!

A few years since and the great thoroughfares to the far west were thronged with the very best of our population; but the tide has changed, and there are now more returning than are going out. Make the enquiry of them for the cause and they will respond that "I was driven from the borders of my beloved native State for the want of facilities for getting what I could make to market; and when I heard of the mighty change that had come over her, that she had thrown off her accustomed apathy, and aroused herself to action, and had entered into a liberal system of internal improvements, I determined to return to that State that gave me birth, believing, yea, knowing her to be equal to any in the Union." With these facts before us I call upon my friend from Ashe to know if he is prepared to *drive his sons* from their mountain home!

And now, Mr. Speaker, permit me to submit to the Senate for consideration the merits of the bill under consideration. It is a bill for chartering a Company for the purpose of constructing a Railroad from some point either in the County of Person or Granville, running thence westwardly to or through the coal-fields of Rockingham and Stokes Counties. It asks the State to aid in constructing said Road, by becoming a partner in the corporate Company. It is proper to ask what are the reasons to justify the outlay of one million and a half dollars in constructing said Road? What are the probabilities of its being a paying Road?

A distinguished Engineer has said: "It has almost passed into an axiom in Railroad economy, that any road, judiciously located in a fertile country, will sustain itself." I will take it for granted that it is admitted that the route for the proposed Road is one of the most productive and fertile portions of our State, and pass on to other reasons why said Road should be built, also why I think it will be a paying Road. It the first place it will develope the vast mineral resources of that section of the State known to exist to an unlimited extent in the articles of coal, lime, marble, copper and iron, and passing in the vicinity of one of best chalybeate springs in the world, also an alum spring. Pennsylvania has built the Reading Railroad, ninety-eight miles in length at a cost of seventeen and a half millions of dollars through a barren and mountainous country, solely for the purpose of getting access to the coal fields. That road paid last year one million, ninety thousand dollars clear of all expenses, and after paying the interest at six per cent. on the seventeen and a half millions of dollars. It has been contended by some that coal could not be transported over Railroads, but by a reference to the coal trade of the United States you will find that there is more coal transported on Railroads than in any other way. For the above reasons, and precedents, I think I am justified in saying that the Road if constructed will pay. But for argument sake let us admit that there is doubt about its being a paying road. I ask Senators, are they prepared to adopt a policy that would let the mineral wealth of the State remain locked up in the bowels of the montains, and be content never to progress but to remain as our forefathers left us? By reference to the Comptroler's report it will be seen that the county that I have the honor to represent upon this floor pays more taxes into the coffers of your Treasury than any county in the State except eight—more than any, that is not much larger and more populous, and should this road be built it will save on the transpotation of the single article of wheat an amount sufficient to pay the whole of our taxes.

But I may be told by the opponents of the road that it is a Virginia road. I deny it. Why should we carry our coal to Virginia when she has coal much nearer? Why should we carry our flour and manufactured tobacco to Virginia when we have a better market in the eastern part of our own State? Should this road not be built we are then forced to go to Virginia. You will not permit us to make the connection between the North Carolina road and the Danville road so that we can go south and east via. the North Carolina Railroad to the best markers. In conclusion I ask the Senate to discard prejudice and give to this bill a liberal vote. I have much other statistical information which I would be pleased to give the Senate, but I fear I have already wearied your patience. There is one other consideration why I think this bill should pass; it is that it will most effectually and forever quiet all fears of that much dreaded event, the connection with the Danville road.

WAKE COUNTY COURT. This tribunal is in session the present week. On Monday, a number of gentlemen were qualified as Justices of the Peace, Constables, &c., and much important County business transacted.

Anderson K. Clements was re-elected County Trustee; Hilliard Hudson, Register; the following gentlemen members of the Special Court, for the ensuing year, viz: Johnston Busbee, Chairman, W. R. Poole, Thos. G. Whitaker, A. Turner and James T. Marriott; and the following Superintendents of Common Schools, viz: Green Beckwith, Gaston Utley, John W. Rogers, W. W. Whitaker, J. M. Fleming, J. K. Debnam, Stephen Stephenson, N. G. Rand, W. D. Haywood and J. A. Hicks.

The following rates of taxation for county purposes were fixed upon: On each $100 value of Real Estate, eighteen cents; on each Poll, fifty-seven cents; Parish and School tax, same as last year.

An interesting case, under the License law, also came up before the Court, on Monday. The Board of Commissioners of the city for the last year, having granted recommendations to two applicants for license to retail spirituous liquors during the ensuing year, the newly elected Board rescinded the recommendations and brought the matter before the Court for determination. For the Commissioners, E. Cantwell, City Attorney, and Henry W. Miller, Esq.; for the applicants, George W. Haywood and A. M. Lewis, Esqrs., and Quentin Busbee, Esq., (County Attorney.) The Court, by a nearly unanimous vote, declared the recommendation valid, and proceeded to grant license accordingly.

Register.

To the Voters of Rockingham County.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Within a few days the Legislature will bring its session to a close, and we anticipate that event, in order to present you with a synopsis of such proceedings as most affect your interest, and the welfare and character of the State.

The election of two United States Senators occupied the attention of the Legislature early in the session, and resulted in the selection of Governor Reid and the Hon. Asa Biggs, of Martin county. Governor Reid you know; and any eulogy from us might be considered in bad taste; but in regard to Col. Biggs, we feel more freedom to speak; and it affords us much pleasure to say, that we have known him long, and that he is a gentleman of high character, of great moral worth, and a statesman of enlarged experience and inflexible principles. D. W. Courts, of our county, was re-elected Public Treasurer; G. W. Brooks, of Person, was elected Comptroller; William Hill was re-elected Secretary of State, and the following gentlemen were elected Counsellors of State: William Badham, of Chowan; O. R. Kenan, of Duplin; Gen. M. T. Hawkins, of Warren; Gen. Benj. Trollinger, of Alamance; Owen D. Holmes, of Brunswick; Larkin Stowe, of Lincoln; and Dr. Samuel J. Love, of Haywood.

FREE SUFFRAGE.—This great principle which guarantees to every *free white man*, equality at the ballot box, has again triumphed in defiance of its enemies.

By the provisions of the Constitution, it must be affirmed at the next Assembly, and then be ratified by the people.

It will be a proud day for the patriot, when fifty thousand freemen shall cast off their manacles, and enjoy the right of voting for men of their choice, from the highest to the lowest officer of the government.

The abrogation of the land qualification for Senate voters, has been resisted by some, under the delusion of danger to the land owner, and attempts are not unfrequently made, to create the impression that the Senate is based upon land qualification, when such is not the fact. The Senate is based upon taxation, and the House of Commons upon federal population. To remove the sophistry thrown around this question, it is only necessary to bear in mind a few facts; if you will look to the Constitution, it will be seen that the Senate is based upon taxation, of which the land comprises something less than a fifth part; for example: the tax paid into the Treasury in 1854, was $227,363, of this amount $42,463 was collected from land; from this statement you have the facts without an argument; and we submit whether the most skeptical might not abandon all fear, cease opposition, and join the friends of free suffrage.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—This subject which has occupied a large space in the public mind, and elicited much interest, was brought before the Legislature early in the session. Various plans were presented, embracing within their scope the wants of the centre, east, west, north and south, affording to the industrious, enterprising citizens of the whole State, the means to develope their resources, and realize the advantages to follow therefrom.

But with deep mortification it becomes our painful duty to inform you, that our section of the State has been denied the advantages extended to others; and why has this been so? We pay largely more than our ratio of taxes, to support the government; and we believe the devotion and attachment of our people to their native State is not surpassed by any. Then why have we been thus treated, and our best interests paralyzed?

It is no part of our purpose to impugn the motives of others, but to appeal to the justice and intelligence of the country in behalf of our just rights. We have misjudged your opinions, if you will quietly submit to such great injustice. Under all the circumstances what must be our course? We say emphatically, never submit to such terms. Let your watchword be equal rights to all, and exclusive privileges to none; let your voices be raised as that of one man, to the citizens of the whole State, to do you justice; and we can but believe, that a firm, energetic, and united effort will be crowned with success.

FINANCES.—The State's indebtedness at the meeting of the present session was $3,409,668, created principally for works of Internal Improvements. To finish those works already begun required large additional appropriations, one item alone to complete the North Carolina Railroad amounted to one million of dollars. Additional appropriations had to be made to complete the original projection of this great work and others of similar character. With the origin of these works we had nothing to do; as to their success, it will require time to determine.

However unpleasant it may be for you to pay taxes to accommodate other portions of the State, when you have been denied similar advantages, is not now the question. The honor and character of North Carolina is involved, and whatever may be the consequences, the bright escutcheon of our beloved State must not be tarnished.

REVENUE.—To meet the State's liability, an increase of the taxes has become indispensable. In arranging a system of finance efforts have been made to make it operate equally upon all. Sound policy requires, as well in regard to public as private matters, that those creating debts should provide the ways and means to pay them.

The present increase of revenue contemplates, not only to pay the interest on the present and prospective debt, but to provide a sinking fund to pay the principal when due or when it can be purchased to advantage. Half a million of old debt incurred by endorsing the bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company in 1840, on which we have been paying interest at the rate of thirty thousand dollars annually, will fall due in 1860. To permit that debt to fall due without providing some gradual means to meet it, or continue to borrow money and make a new debt to pay an old one, would not be the part of prudence.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The system is believed to be in a healthy and prosperous condition; and if the people would manifest more interest in its success, and watch over its progress, a new life would be infused into its practical operation, and its benefits realized by all classes of society.

The fund set apart for educational purposes, is $1,539,860, which is vested in various stocks, now bearing interest. Last year the dividenus and profits divided among the several Counties were $180,850, which has been divided between 2500 districts, averaging to a district about $70, affording a School of four month's duration, and from 195,000 persons, between the ages of five and twenty one years, 150,000 are supposed to be enjoying the benefits of free Schools.

BANKS.—With the commencement of the session there existed ten Banks and an authorized capital of six millions two hundred thousand dollars. The Bank of the State and the Bank of Cape Fear have been rechartered with authority to increase their capital stock one million more; and two other Banks have been chartered—one at Wilmington and one at Fayetteville, with a capital of twelve hundred thousand dollars, and the capital of the Bank at Charlotte has been encreased two hundred thousand dollars, making the entire banking capital of the State $8,600,000. This increase of banking capital seemed to be required to afford commercial facilities to the country. The maximum point of banking is one of questionable propriety, but individual responsibility and a specie basis for banking is believed to be a great safeguard for a sound paper currency.

There are many other subjects that might be alluded to, but we are admonished that this circular is already extended to an unusual length, therefore we forbear to add more, except it be to thank you for the generous confidence reposed in us.

With assurances of high regard,

Your ob't. servants,
GEO. D. BOYD,
J. W. NEAL,
THOS. SETTLE.

Raleigh, February 15, 1855.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM AND ABOLITIONISM. "The slavery questions *first*, and native American principles *ever-wards*." "The North means to show to the outh that she has the mastery, and will exert it!" uch were the platform and declaration laid down nd made by the majority section of the know nothng element of the Massachusetts legislature, while he subject of postponing the election of U. S. Senator was under discussion. The supporters of Henry ilson, who composs all the members of the house at some sixty, responded to these sentiments.

New Hampshire Patriot.

For the North Carolina Standard.

Messrs. Editors of the Standard:

Many enquiries having been made with regard to the operations of the Female Tract Society of Raleigh, it was resolved, at their annual meeting, to send a copy of their Report to the Editors of the Standard and Register requesting the favor of an insertion.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FEMALE TRACT SOCIETY OF RALEIGH.

One year has now elapsed since the formation of this Society for the distribution of Tracts in the City of Raleigh and vicinity, and we would here render our thankful acknowledgements to our Heavenly Father for his goodness to us in the prosecution of this work. Amidst the many changes of the past year the lives of the distributors have been spared, not one has been removed by death, and with few exceptions those who commenced the work in February, 1854, are at this time engaged in it. The cordiality and harmony subsisting among them is also a cause for gratitude; belonging to different denominations, they have laboured hand in hand, manifesting the power of that Gospel which makes all one in Christ Jesus.

During the year (comprising eleven months,) upwards of 500 families have been visited monthly, and 7,247 Tracts have been placed in their hands, besides 200 Children's Tracts presented at the beginning of the year.

We would gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to the American Tract Society for a donation of 1,400 Tracts, containing 47,690 pages, with $31 75. This sum added to the amount we have collected ($58 30,) makes the cost of supplying the City of Raleigh $90 25.

We would recommend the expediency of at once raising the money for the whole year, by appointing collectors in the several churches, who shall either by personal application or public collection endeavor to raise one hundred dollars for City distribution.

Owing to the want of means we have been compelled to select Tracts of small size, and much less likely to interest the people than many larger ones.

The Tracts have been (with few exceptions,) thankfully received, and appear to be read with interest, in many cases being carefully preserved and sent to friends. We might report individual cases of good a complished by the Tracts—the thoughtless awakened—the christian comforted—the drunkard led to abandon the intoxicating cup—and the profane swearer his profanity. As we are liable to make mistakes in our estimate of any changes in our fellow-men, we prefer leaving the reality of these to be tested by Him who "searches the heart and tries the reins," only urging it upon the distributors as they carry these little books from door to door to send up the earnest cry to God that the seed sown in weakness may spring up and bear fruit an hundred fold. Of the number of children gathered into Sabbath Schools it is impossible to form any correct estimate; in many cases these only attend for a few Sabbaths and then absent themselves

The wants of some of the poor have been made known and relieved through the distributors. The jail has been regularly supplied by Dr. Lacy, who reports that the Tracts have been most thankfully received by the prisoners.

The thanks of this Society are due to the gentlemen who have assisted them in their work. To Mr. Crowder for his untiring activity in conducting the monthly meetings—in procuring the Tracts—collecting money to defray the expense, and also acting personally as a distributor. Also, to Messrs. Barbee, Brown, Porter and Young, for their efficient aid in supplying several districts.

In closing we would urge upon our fellow-laborers increased zeal and regularity in spreading abroad these little messengers of truth. "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand, for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good."

ANOTHER KNOW-NOTHING TRIUMPH.

The progress of Know-Nothingism in the North is a triumphal procession—a rapid and uninterrupted succession of inroads upon the constitution and of conquests in the interest of "freedom." A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* describes the late achievement of Know-Nothingism in this abrupt but impressive style:

REJECTION OF MR. EDWARD G. LORING.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.]

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 16, 1855.

At a meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, in the Senate Chamber, yesterday afternoon, the nomination, by the Corporation, of EDWARD GREELY LORING (of Burns memory) as Law Professor, was *rejected without discussion*, by a vote of twenty NAYS to ten YEAS.

The following named gentlemen voted in favor of Mr. Loring:

R. A. Chapman, the Rev. Dr. Gannett, Dr. Walker, President of the College; Mr. Andrews, Treasurer; R. C. Winthrop, John H. Clifford, S. D. Bradford, Dr. Blayden, Thomas Worcester, Emory Washburn.

Gov. Gardner voted against Mr. Loring.

Thus Kidnapping has been rebuked in conservative Harvard!

There is great rejoicing in the city, and twenty guns are to be fired on the Common to-morrow.

About three bushels of petitions have been presented to the Legislature in favor of Judge Loring's removal as Judge of Probate.

"Off with his head!
So much for Buckingham."

Another dispatch says: "This is in consequence of Mr. Loring's acting as Commissioner in the rendition of the fugitive slave Burns, and in the view of some foreshadows of his removal from his Judgeship by the Legislature."

Mr. Edward G Loring had been already victimized by

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY FEB. 24, 1855.

Business Directions.

Any person remitting money for subscription to the Standard will please state whether it is for the Weekly or Semi-Weekly paper; and also whether it is for a new subscriber or for one already on our books.

In ordering a change of the paper, please state the Post-office to be changed *from*, as well as the one *to*.

Write all proper names plainly and distinctly.

☞ As a general rule we shall, in future, send our paper to no new subscriber until the subscription money is paid, as we desire and intend to adopt the advance payment system as soon as practicable.

*** All obituary notices exceeding ten lines will hereafter be charged as advertisements.

Strangers sending us advertisements must accompany them with the cash or give satisfactory reference, or they will not be inserted.

Persons indebted for subscriptions can remit any amount at any time by mail; and receipts will in all cases be promptly transmitted. Those who are indebted up to November last will, we trust, send in the amount at once; and if the precise sums due are not known, it will make no difference, as for all sums overpaid in this way the subscriber will have credit and a receipt accordingly. We trust all our friends will remit by mail, and thus save us the heavy commissions, 20 per cent. which we have to pay for collecting.

HOLDEN & WILSON.

Feb. 7, 1855.

A NOBLE PLATFORM.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Democratic State Convention of Connecticut, held a few days since. What a contrast between these Resolutions and those adopted and acted upon by the Whigs and Know-Nothings of the free States! All honor to the unflinching, national, patriotic Democrats of Connecticut; they are where their forefathers were in the days of Jefferson and Madison, when the former breasted the storm of opposition to adopted citizens raised by Adams, and when the latter, at the head of the Republican party, met foreign enemies and domestic traitors in vindicating the rights and honor of the country. Read these Resolutions, friends, and lay them aside; and when Know-Nothing Whigs, who have for their allies abolitionists of the free States, repeat their old and stale declaration that the Democrats of the free States are hostile to Southern rights, *show them these Resolves of the Connecticut Democracy*, and see if their lips are not at once closed. Remind them too, that it was a *Whig* Legislature in Connecticut which nullified the fugitive-slave law; and that the Democracts of that State, in general Convention, have denounced that act of nullification in the strongest terms. Here are the Resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the strict adherence of the President of the United States, to those great principles of constitutional government which have received the entire sanction of the Democracy of the Union, and the checks which he has interposed upon legislation at war with those principles, by his vetoes of the Insane Land Bill, and the River and Harbor Bill, assure us that under his administration the country will be secure from any inroads upon that Constitution, which is the written bond uniting thirty-one sovereign States, and on the strict construction of which depends the harmonious existence of our confederated system.

Resolved, That the power of Congress over the Territories of the United States, should be only employed to such an extent as the necessities of the case may require, and for the equal, benefit of all the parties to the federal compact, and that when any Territory, having the requisite number of inhabitants, applies for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, she must, to be received as a co-equal member of the family of States, be admitted with such constitution as her people may ordain, provided said constitution does not conflict with the organic law of the confederacy.

Resolved, That those just and equitable laws providing for the naturalization of those born in other lands, established in accordance with the principles of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and continued to this day without any interruption save that caused by the bigoted Federalists under the administration of John Adams, have contributed to the growth of this Republic, and to the fraternization of its inhabitants; and that these laws are essentially part of that wise American policy which, founded on a comprehensive and philanthropic basis, has signalized our beloved country as the home of the exile and the oppressed, and will make her as renowned for her power and greatness, as she is distinguished for her freedom and enterprise.

Resolved, That in order to recognize in the most solemn form the principles of religious freedom, the constitution of the United States doth ordain that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof," and that the various States have almost without exception, incorporated some distinct acknowledgment of religious liberty into their several Constitutions, and that thus religious freedom has become, by the action of the sovereign States, and of that General Government whose powers are derived from those States, a great AMERICAN PRINCIPLE.

Resolved, That political parties organized with the view of shutting out from all posts of political trust the members of any religious denomination, do virtually condemn that system of religious liberty, which is American in its character, beneficent in its conception, and which has greatly promoted the harmony and happiness of the people; and that all political organizations founded on hatred of religious creed, or prejudices of birth, are alien to the great ideas of American Liberty, and American progress, and deserve the condemnation of American Freemen.

Resolved, That while we would favor laws adapted to promote good order, temperance, and the social virtues, we hold in the reform and amendment of all enactments, no matter what their professed objects, which unnecessarily and unreasonably invade the domestic hearth, and carry the right of search to the fireside of families, on the mere suspicion of unseen and irresponsible prosecutors; which tempt the venal to perjury, with the promise of exemption from punishment; which subvert well-established rules of evidence, and break down the barriers which the common law, by its merciful presumptions, throws around the innocent, and which, instead of relying upon known public officers that the Consiiiution of the State has secured to the town elections as a part of the "local police," encourage self-appointed, secret reformers, unknown to the Constitution, the dangerous intruments, as all History tells us, of bad and dangerous governments.

Resolved, That the last Legislature of this State, by its utter want of dignity, and its indecent displays of partizan passion, by its heedless and fanatical course of legislation, by its uncalled for assaults upon the system of free banking and its lavish creation of special charters, which experience has shown were not required by the wants of the State, by its avowed attempt to nullify a law of Congress, designed to carry out a provision of the federal Constitution, and differing in no essential feature from a law that had received the signature and approval of the "Father of his Country," thereby setting an example of insubordination to laws passed by Congress in pursuance of the Constitution, and instigating a spirit of violent resistance to those laws, deserves the reprobation of every citizen who regards the honor and prosperity of the State, the preservation of order, and the perpetuity of the Union.

Resolved, That while abolitionism, exulting over recent political triumphs, aims to govern or divide the Union—while a secret political band concocts its schemes of hatred in congenial darkness, and acknowledges its own unworthiness by the care with which it instructs its disciples to conceal from public knowledge their true position—while the whig party deprived of its great leaders, and of its pristine strength, satisfied with intriguing to control, or failing in that object, with humbly following other factions—while those combinations of political associations, united by a common hatred of Democracy, have introduced new systems of legislation in the States, at war with the spirit of constitutional provisions, with established principles of law, and with the rights of the citizen, it must be apparent to every reflecting man, that the Democrrtic party alone is competent to disperse the mists of error, to re-establish the true relation of State and citizen, and restore that harmony and good feeling which the fanaticisms of the day threaten to destroy.

Resolved, That the Democratic party have heretofore been equal to every crisis—have preserved the Union by their wisdom, and established wholesome reforms in the States, and that they are now called upon to perform another mission of wisdom and statesmanship—to present to the country the only political association which can command the confidence of every part of the Union, because it maintains principles as comprehensive as that Union—to shield the Ark of the Constitution from the rude violence of reckless hands—to maintain that beneficent system towards the inhabitants of other lands, desirous to change their allegiance which has added so largely to the glory of the Republic—to continue, both in spirit and letter, those principles of religious freedom which they have invariably defended—to establish in the several States, the just rights of the citizen, and to uphold in all cases, those great maxims of law which are acknowledged as an essential part of civilized jurisprudence.

Resolved, That with these great objects in view, we will bury all minor and non-essential differences, and unite with one heart and one mind, for the preservation of the Federal Union in all its legitimate harmony, the equal rights of every State in the Confederacy, and those fundamental Democratic principles which are the glory of our history, and which we will never cease to defend."

SIGNIFICANT.

One of the most striking evidences of the already waning power of the new party of intolerance and bigotry, is to be found in the recent course of the New York Herald. Bennett does not care whether he is right or wrong, so he can speak for the majority, and thus ensure a sale of his paper and an increase of dimes. At first he took strong ground for the Know Nothings; he began to waver as soon as the freesoil messages of Gardner and Pollock appeared, and he turned his batteries full upon the Order as soon as it further disgraced itself by electing Wilson to the United State's Senate. He has been compelled, by public indignation and a prudent regard for his own interests, to protest against many of the abominations of the order. In a recent number of the Herald he says:

"Its discipline is too rigid for the *moral atmosphere of this country. The violent oaths and penalties* attached to a membership of the order are calculated rather to excite defection and rebellion than brotherly love and harmony. Between men of honor and truth, in the relations of social life, a simple declaration of good faith is enough. In the secret caucuses of the political parties, which have existed since the revolution of 1776, no other test has been deemed necessary. The deserter from Tammany Hall, for example, has never been pursued with the penalties of burning in effigy, and a combined party persecution against him in his private business affairs. Neither the sacrifice of his soul to the devil, nor the loss of the means which support his family, have followed, as the fixed law of his treachery to the Sachems.

In this respect, the oaths, pains and penalties of the Know-Nothings imperiously demand the pruning knife. In this enlightened age, and among this free and enlightened people, neither *the terrors of hard swearing, nor the spells of superstition, nor the espionage of the Inquisition, can be made to work successfully.* From the Grand National Council to the lowest subordinate lodges of the Know-Nothings, therefore, the first thing suggested by the late defections at Albany, and the symptoms of disruption in Massachusetts, is a radical modification of the secret discipline of the order.

It is generally understood that the Know-Nothings have taken the field as the inveterate enemies of the Catholic Church and religion. And here, they may be transcending the limits of constitutional justice and sound policy. Under the supreme law of the land, every man in this country is protected in his religious faith. The rights of the Catholic and Protestant are the same, and cannot be disturbed. As far, then, as the platform of the Know-Nothings, involves a political proscription of the Catholic because he is a Catholic, *it conflicts with the supreme law.* Hostility to the political or worldly encroachments of the Catholic hierarchy, in the management of our elections, or in the monopoly of their church property, is another thing. When a Catholic prelate enters the political arena with his flock at his back, he and they are responsible for the consequences."

THE NORFOLK VOLUNTEERS.

This fine Company, under the command of Capt. E. C. Robinson, paid our City a visit on Thursday last, the 22d of February, and were received in appropriate style by the City authorities. On Thursday morning they waited on the Intendant, Mr. Haywood, by invitation, and were hospitably received; after which they proceeded to the Executive Mansion, to pay their respects to His Excellency, Gov. Bragg. The Governor welcomed them in a handsome and impressive speech, and concluded by inviting them to the hospitalities of his house; and he was replied to in a happy manner by Capt. Robinson on behalf of the Company. After firing a number of rounds, in front of the Executive Manson, and after having refreshed themselves as such good fellows only know how to do, they retired; and at two o'clock, in company with a number of invited guests, partook of an excellent dinner at the Hotel of Mr. Burch.

The "Junior Volunteers" were accompanied by the "Old Point Band," consisting of sixteen persons, whose performances cannot be surpassed by any Band in the country.

The day—the anniversary of the birth of the great WASHINGTON—was mild and beautiful. Every one seemed to be pleased and gratified by this visit paid to the City by our military friends of Norfolk. There was only one thing to be regretted, and that was the fact that we have no military Company. Why should this be so? We trust this event will stir up our young men, and induce them at once to form a volunteer Company.

☞ The New York Herald concludes an article on the subject of the rejection of the nomination of Judge Loring as a law teacher in the Harvard University, Boston, as follows. Judge Loring, it will be recollected, acted as United State's Commissioner in returning the fugitive Burns to his master; and it was for this that Gov. Gardner and other abolition Know Nothings refused to confirm him in a Professorship in Harvard. The Herald says:

"Retaliation from the South is of course to be expected. Independently of the feeling which so gross an attack on Southern institutions is sure to engender, the men at the South who desire to give their sons a liberal education will not send them to institutions where by precept and example disobedience to the laws of the land is inculcated. They may be as ready as others to admit imperfections in our Statute Book, and as anxious to see them cured; but they will not allow their young men to be taught that when they dislike a law they may openly deride and violate it. The general admission of such a principle would in time put an end to all society; and whatever progress Massachusetts may make toward that end, the South will have no hand or part in the disgraceful work.

We ought, perhaps, to exonerate the former from responsibility for the acts of Harvard College. All experience teaches that college men, like churchmen, are unsound guides in matters of politics? They live in a world of their own, and know little of any other. They read Plato, but ignore Calhoun; recite Isocrates but disown Jefferson; know all about the slaves in Athens and Rome, but are quite unconscious of the working of the system of slave labor in Virginia; can tell off the laws of the Twelve tables on their finger's ends, but have never read the laws of the United States: can solve the problems in Algebra, but cannot answer the simplest question of modern politics. It is not reasonable to expect these men to act wisely when they travel beyond their sphere. Many a western farmer is a far better politician than the professors of Harvard: few settlers in the backwoods of Iowa or Minnesota would have committed so great a blunder as that which has just 'disgraced the Alma Mater of Cambridge."

AFFECTING INCIDENTS.

We give below two incidents, showing the difference between life in Philadelphia and life in Mobile. The cases are not of common occurrence, it is true, but they have a meaning and a moral which the enemies of slavery would do well to ponder. God forbid that we should compare the humblest of the white race of the free States with the black slaves of the South, for we hold that the black is an inferior race; but want, destitution and vice among the whites may reduce them to a level, and not only this, but below the well-fed, well-clothed, and contented slaves of the Southern States. The "dark picture' presented in that dreary abode in Philadelphia, has never been witnessed, we venture to declare, among the slaves of North Carolina. "Four shivering children eagerly devouring the raw meat!"—and that within a stone's throw of Pharisees and hypocrites," clothed in purple and fine linen," whose daily work and delight it is to revile the South and invoke curses on the Bible-sanctioned institution of slavery!

AFFECTING INCIDENT. In Philadelphia a few days ago a policeman observed a decent looking man take a small piece of beef off a butcher's stall in the market and conceal it under his cloak which he wore. The official notified the butcher of the fact, but the latter said that so decent a man must have been driven by want to the commission of the act. The officer determined to watch the needy man, and following him for a considerable distance, observed him going into a house in the upper part of the city.—The policeman knocked at the door, which was opened by the man, who upon seeing the badge, begged the former "for God's sake not to arrest him." The officer went into the house, where he found a scene of destitution, in the midst of which were four shivering children eagerly devouring the raw meat This dark picture is someweat relieved by the fact that the officer returned to the butcher, and told him of the sight he had witnessed, when the kind-hearted fellow gathered up among his friends fifteen dollars in money and a large basket of provisions, and sent them to the famished family.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT. We find in the Mobile Advertiser the following notice of a touching incident, which, we agree with our contemporary, should not pass unnoticed:

"We happened to be an eye and ear witness to a small matter yesterday morning, which was well worthy of a mere mention. A little girl of tender years was toiling along under the burden of an immense market basket, laden with victuals sufficient for a week's sustenance for a small family of nineteen childern, and it appeared to be a task to which her strength was entirely inadequate. As we passed, a negro woman, well clad, and with a kindly smile on her ebony countenance, came along, and seeing the child's distress, inquired where she lived, and finding that it was a long distance, exclaimed: "Well, I'll declare! it's a sin and a shame for that innocent to carry such a load up yonda!" and the sympathy was not confined to words alone; the black woman, a slave perhaps, called to a drayman who was passing and hired and paid him to take the little girl and basket home. Such an act needs no comment."

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.

The Washington Union of the 18th contains the Message of President Pierce to the House of Representatives, returning the French Spoliation bill to that body with his reasons for declining to give it his approval. We have read the message with care, and find it conclusive, so far as we can judge, in its statements and arguments against the measure.

The President takes the ground that the eminent statesmen by whom our earliest treaties with France were negotiated, and who were fully cognizant of the merits of these claims, never recognized them as binding on the United States; that all claims for which satisfaction could be obtained of France, were included in the treaty for the cession of Louisiana, made with the First Consul, Napoleon—said treaty containing an allowance of twenty millions of francs by way of a deduction from the price paid by us for that territory, which was considered an ample provision for all such claims as France could be induced to admit were justly due, and they were accordingly discharged in full with interest, by the United States, in behalf of France.

The President, among other things, states that an allowance of claims so often decided against, would amount to an imputation both on this government and that of France. The Richmond Enquirer truly observes:

"The argument in support of the veto is equally candid and conclusive. The objections to the Bill are of the weightiest character, and will satisfy the country that the President did his duty in preventing its passage. President Pierce expounds the power of the Executive veto in the sense in which it has always been understood by the Democratic party, and in which it has been repeatedly approved by the country. His theory is undoubtedly the true construction of the Constitution.

For a time the clamor of claim agents will fill the public ear, but afterwards the voice of the people will be heard, sustaining and applauding the President, in his resistance to a profligate expenditure of the national treasure."

Col. Meredith P. Gentry is said to be the Know Nothing candidate for Governor of Tennessee.

Wil. Herald.

If so, what becomes of the promise of the Know Knowings to discard old party hacks? Col. Gentry has been beating about from pillar to post ever since 1850, and at last finds himself among the Know Nothings. All right. He is in congenial company; and ditto, as to many of the same stamp—old party hacks—in this State. Look, for example, at Mr. Loring, one of the leaders of this new and dangerous organization in this State. First, we believe, he sustained Adams in 1824—then he was for Jackson—then for Van Buren—next he went to extreme lengths for the Banks of this State, and disorganized, so far as he could, the Democratic party; then he retired from the Standard and became an independent—then he turned Whig—then again he became "commercial" in his views, and now and then violently Southern Rights; and now, having been every where and upon all sides, and standing in awful fear of the Pope and of the poor persecuted foreigners who are driven to our shores by the hand of despotism in the old world, he falls full length into the arms of the Know Nothing party, which is at this day what the old federal party was under the elder Adams. Misery of this sort makes strange companions—for we now see Mr. Loring and Mr. Rayner in the same party, whereas, some four or five years ago they were strongly at points even personally, the former having given the latter "Junius" in the way of denouncement and excoriation. What next? Hurrah for the party which rejuvenates old party hacks, and would have the people believe they are better and more honest than those who have never been engaged in the strifes of politics!

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 19, 1855.

SENATE. The Pacific rail road bill was taken up and discussed by Messrs. Clayton, Grier, Pearce, Butler, Mason and others against, and Messrs. Seward and Rusk in favor. The principal objections urged are a want of information of the character of the country through which the road will pass, and a belief that the road will be a continual tax on the Treasury.

HOUSE. The House, after a long debate, sustained the late Veto of the French Spoliation bill, by a vote of 113 to 86. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Diplomatic bill. Mr. Sollers moved an amendment by inserting the Spoliation bill. The motion was supported by Messrs. Washburne, Chandler, and Campbell, and was ruled out of order. The House then adjourned.

MR. CAMERON'S ADDRESS.

The last Hillsborough Recorder contains the concluding portions of a very interesting and useful address delivered by Paul C. Cameron, Esq., before the Orange Agricultural Society, at Hillsborough, in October last. This address ought to be in the hands of every reading man in the State. We regret that we cannot find space for it in the Standard, but we present some of the closing paragraphs:

"Seek to make your homes lovely, especially in the eyes of your children; induce them to aid you in ornamenting it. Children employed and happy at home, are the best guarantee for virtue and devotion to parents. No cottage so humble that it may not be made sweet by neatness; none so lowly that it may not be embellished by the hand of industry. The infirm pauper, on grounds provided by public charity, feels himself a wiser and a better man amid shrubbery trained and trimmed by his own hands. No man is so poor but that he can contribute something to make our world more beautiful. He can leave behind him monuments of his good sense and of his refined taste, if not of his opulence. He who plants a tree, sets an orchard, or builds a stone barn, may be longer and better remembered than he who dies a millionaire. The rose or the jessamine at the door of a homestead, or the lily of the valley at the grave of a friend, is quite as certain an indication of a pure heart and gentle feeling, as gilded walls and silver plate, or chiseled marble.

Surround your dwellings by fruitful and well kept gardens. A patch of cabbage, six rows of Irish potatoes, and three rows of onions, do not constitute a farmer's garden Use only the best seed, and plant only the best fruit. It is as easy to cultivate the Vergalue and the Bartlett, as the Choke Pear; the Green Gage as the Horse Plum. No man is better entitled to all the good fruits of the earth, than he who tills it. And Lord Bacon declares, of the garden, "that it affords the purest of human pleasures, the greatest refreshment to the spirit of man, without which buildings and palaces are but gross handiworks."

* * * * * *

And, standing here, on the boundary of this ancient county town—associated as it is with some of the most interesting chapters of our early history, the seat of hospitality and kindness, the home of old and long cherished friends, and a community in which I have ever felt the most sincere and friendly interest—may I be permitted to say, that I had hoped that the pick and the drill would hardly have commenced their Herculean labors along the base of yonder miniature mountains on the other side of the river, before the trowel and the hammer would have been heard in the work of improvement on this side. If self-respect cannot awaken you, nothing that I can say will. You are surrounded by a profile of beauty that the taste and fancy of a Shenstone could never have conceived, and all about you are positions worthy of the best designs and rural embellishments of the gifted and lamented Downing. If you will, you may make it "the lovely village of the vale," a spot at which the traveler, as he flies by, may look with delighted admiration, and desire to halt and refresh himself. Here, without fear of vernal or autumnal reverse, you may spin and weave, hammer and plane, stitch and grind, and collect all the associations of thrift, wealth and intelligence; and assemble once more, in large numbers, the children of distant and unhealthy districts for education. But these things are not to be accomplished by lounging under pleasant shades, discussing party politice, the size of a melon, or a tomato.

We have all been discouraged; and discontent and want have deprived us of our best material. But a new day dawns on us; better hopes and brighter expectations invite us to new diligence; we have a goodly heritage, and we shall be false to duty if we lack the energy and the manliness to improve it to the utmost. Exempt from those terrific epidemics that decimate whole districts; occupying a temperate latitude, in which grows almost every plant essential to our comfort; free from the extremes of climate; we can ever be at work. The old can give us the benefit of their wisdom and counsel; the young, the resistless power of youthful enthusiasm; and woman, virtuous woman, whose hand is as prompt to its duty as her heart is responsive to our joys and sorrows, will smile on those who seek to make her home the abode of beauty, peace and plenty. And we depend only on the favor and promises of Him, who hath said, that so long as the world endureth, seed time and harvest, summer and winter, shall never cease."

EXCITEMENT IN CUBA.

The latest intelligence, by way of New Orleans, is to the effect that Cuba is in a high state of excitement, all the ports having been put in a state of blockade, and an urgent proclamation issued ordering the enlistment of all volunteers between the ages of 18 and 50, capable of bearing arms.

The whole island is, therefore, in a state of seige. There were rumors that several companies of government troops had revolted; and it is quite certain that a number of the first men of the island had been arrested and thrown into the dungeons of the Moro.

Recent intelligence from an esteemed friend in Havana confirms the foregoing.

An expedition from the United States—in defiance, of course, of the efforts of our government made in compliance with our treaty obligations with Spain—is said to be hovering on the coast of Cuba. Gen. Quitman, Col. Kinney and others of disinction, are said to be at the head of it.

We shall hear further in a few days.

☞ We rejoice to be able to state, says the Elizabeth City Pioneer, that our indefatigable Representative in Congress, Hon. H. M. Shaw, has succeeded in getting through the House of Representatives a bill amending the "Breakwater" act of 1852, so as to give us the $50,000 intended to be devoted to the opening of Nag's Head Inlet. As an evidence of the personal respect in which our Representative is held by his brother members, we understand that the bill was passed without even a call of the yeas and noes. Hurrah for Nag's Head!

☞ We learn that the North Carolina Railroad has been completed to within six or seven miles of Hillsborough, and that the cars are running to that point. It is expected that the Road will be finished to Hillsborough by the 1st of April. It will be a proud day for the old town, and a time full of promises of prosperity and advancement to the County, when the shrill whistle of the steam engine shall be heard on the banks of Eno.

"The Southern Flag" is the name of a very neatly printed paper, the first number of which has just reached us. It is published at Goldsborough, N. C. by J. W. Potter, and edited by John Robinson. As its name implies, it is strongly Southern in its tone, and gives evidence of its opposition to the spead of *isms*. Mr. Robinson is a gentleman of talents and education. *Wil. Journal.*

Goldsborough now has *four* papers, to wit the Tribune, the Republican, the Telegraph, the Flag; and a prospectus is out for another.

"The pen is mightier than the sword."

LATEST FROM EUROPE. The steamer Baltic, with Liverpool dates to the 9th, has arrived.

Lord Palmerston had formed a Cabinet.

Affairs at Sebastopol were unchanged.

Cotton was barely sustained at former prices, and breadstuffs were dull.

NEURALGIA. Dr. Sanborn, of Audover, expresses the opinion that this distressing malady originates in the dental nerves in a great majority of cases. He says: 'Seemingly sound and healthy teeth, which have never given intimation of defection, often contain in some secret recess a curious opening, through which external agents insidiously enter, and at first gradually wounding and irritating the delicate fibres, inflame ultimately the whole nervous system, and arouse thy peculiarly excruciating flashes and paroxysms of agony which none but the victim of neuralgia can adequitely describe.'

PUBLIC MEETING IN ONSLOW.

On Tuesday the 18th inst., a meeting of the citizens of Onslow was held in the Court house at Jacksonville, relative to the internal improvements contemplated in their section of the State, and the efforts of their representatives in the General Assembly in behalf of the same, John A. Averitt being chairman and Jasper Etheridge Secretary.

The chairman having explained the object of the meeting, which was also addressed by Messrs Scott and Averitt, a committee composed of J. G. Scott, G. J. Ward and J. A. Averitt, were appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We, the citizens of Onslow county, appreciate the efforts of our representatives in the present General Assembly of North Carolina, in behalf of the Beaufort and Fayetteville Rail Road, and in securing an appropriation from the State to assist in improving the navigation of New River, therefore,

Be it resolved, That thanks of their fellow citizens of Onslow are heartily returned to Messrs. Fonville and Humphrey for their able, active and patriotic efforts to promote and secure the success of the above projects, and,

Be it further resolved, That as a testimony of our approbation, respect and confidence, we hereby tender them a dinner at our county seat, Jacksonville, on such a day as may accord with their mutual convenience.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of correspondence: Messrs. John A. Averitt (Chair'n.), Edw. W. Ward, W. F. Peletier and E. W. Montfort; and as Committee of Arrangements, Messrs. M. L. F. Redd, A. J. Murrill, David Sandlin, Joseph Ellis, Jasper Etheridge and James B. Averitt with such further addition as the Chairman may make.

The following motion was also unanimously adopted, "that a copy of the resolutions and proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Wilmington Journal for publication, with request that the Raleigh Register, Standard, and Goldsboro' papers copy."

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. A. AVERITT, *Chair'n.*

JASPER ETHERIDGE, Sec'y.

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been rendered since our last:

BY NASH, C. J. In Windley, in equity, *vs.* Barrow, from Beaufort, declaring that there is no error in the decree. Also, in Buffaloe *vs.* Pippin; judgement reversed, and judgment here for defendent. Also, in Masters *vs.* Prentice, in equity, from Warren, affirming the interlocutory order. Also, in Morris *vs.* Hayes, from Hertford, affirming the judgment.

BY PEARSON, J. In Alvaney *vs.* Powell, in equity from Edgecombe. Also, in Bank of Cape Fear *vs.* Stafford, from Forsythe; judgment reversed and judgement for defendant. Also, in Stamps *vs.* Moore, from Caswell, affirming the judgment. Also, in Waters *vs.* Waters, from Lenoir, in equity, dismissing the bill.

BY BATTLE, J. In Joyner *vs.* Joyner, in equity, from Pitt. Also, in *den ex dem* Morrison *vs.* Cooke, from Montgomery, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in *den ex dem*, Ward and Company, *vs.* Hartley, affirming the judgment. Also, in Flanner *vs.* Moore, from Warren, awarding a *venire de novo*.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—In the SENATE to-day Hon. Lewis Cass made an able speech vindicating and defending his former assertion in relation with Spain against the United States. He cited many facts as proving such to be the serious intention of those powers, and deemed it his duty publicly to warn his countrymen of an avowal which threatened deeply to affect the interest of this country. He spoke of the policy of France and England in relation to Cuba, and enumerated the ships sent for the protection of that island, &c. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, followed, sustaining Mr. Cass' views. He spoke of the action of the English authorities at San Juan, also her interference in the Sandwich Island, &c. Mr. Clayton followed on the same topic.

The HOUSE passed a bill graduating the price of public lands, and then went into Committee of the whole on the Diplomatic Bill. No action was had, and nothing else of importance transacted.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

NEW ORLEANS, FEB. 19. The steamer Black Warrior has arrived from Havana, with dates to the 15th inst. There was great excitement in Havana. A new militia company has been formed, and all the Island declared in a state of siege; all the ports are in a state of blockade; a proclamation had been made ordering the enlistment of all volunteers, between the ages of 18 and 50, capable of bearing arms. A ministry commission had been created for the Eastern part of the Island. The British ship Boscawen had left the Island. The Medora was engaged in conveying troops to different parts of the Island. It was reported that Concha had sent to Puerto Rico for more troops.

NEW YORK, FEB. 21.—Cotton is unchanged, and a limited business is doing. Flour has advanced 6 to 12 cents; Southern is firm. Corn is also firm. Pork is firm. Sales of old mess at $12.81. Beef is firm, and unchanged. Lard is unchanged. Stocks are firm, and money is abundant.

MORE DEADHEADS ABOLISHED. A convention of Ohio editors was held at Zanesville last week. They adopted a series of resolutions, among which we find the following on the subject of dead-heads:

"*Resolved*, That we, the editors of Ohio, from this time forth, will imitate the example set us by the railroad corporations, and do that which it is for our business interest to do—make with them our courtesies 'a fair business transaction,' and recommend this course for the adoption of our brethren throughout Ohio."

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER. We learn from a friend who has just paid us a visit, that the citizens of Haywood were startled just before day, on Sunday morning last, by the shrill notes of the whistle of the Steamer, John H. Haughton, which unannounced and unexpected, has safely reached the wharf at that place. Although no one on board the Steamer was acquainted with the stream, it came up safely to Haywood and that too in the night, no accident and no detention having occurred to it.

On Monday morning, the Steamer took in a load of flour, cotton and peas from Jones' Mills, a short distance above Haywood, and amidst the cheers of the large crowd assembled to witness this, to them, novel sight, started on its trip down the river to Wilmington, and has, doubtless ere this time, reached its point of destination.

Raleigh Star.

QUIETUS OF THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL. In the House of Representatives Monday, the veto message of the President being under discussion,

The Speaker put the question, will the House, upon reconsideration, pass the bill, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding? and the yeas and nays were taken.

The vote was yeas 113, nays 86; and there not being two-thirds in the affirmative, the bill was lost.

Few are aware how frequently Publishers are compelled to insert among their advertisements, statements which they can neither sanction or believe.

A pleasant exception to this disagreeable necessity are the advertisements of DR. J. C. AYER'S Cherry Pectoral and Pills, which will be found in our columns. We have published for him before, and always with the feeling that in so doing we in no wise lend ourselves to deceive or mislead the public for we have had indisputable proof that his words are strictly true with abundant reason to believe that his medicines, will do all they promise, and all that can be reasonably expected from any medicine. His Cherry Pectoral is too well known in this community to need any commendation from us, and his Pills we are credibly informed are not inferior to his Pectoral.

Providence Mirror, R. I.

MUNIFICENT. We learn that Mr. Maxwell Chambers, lately deceased, willed to Davidson College the munificent sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars. Mr. C. has always been a warm friend of the above Institution, and has heretofore done much for it—having endowed a professorship to be designated by his name.

He also, left $30,000 to the Presbyterian Church, in this place. *Salis. Banner.*

For the Standard.

Bishop Atkinson will, Providence permitting, visit the Church at Williamsborough, Granville County, on Saturday and Sunday, the 3d and 4th of March.

SALT AND GUANO. By an arrival from Isagua, we learn that no salt is to be had there, or at Exuma, Turks Island.

By an arrival from the Island of Aves, it is learned that the island was in possession of the Venezuelean Government, and that no Guano could be had. There were no vessels at the Island.

CAUSE OF LORD RUSSELL'S RESIGNATION. The Asia is here. Private despatches from London, say Russell's resignation was owing to the refusal of Aberdeen to recall Lord Raglan. Palmerston coincides with Russel, and refuses to accept office without the Queen's assent to Raglan's recall. This the Queen refuses to do.

DIED,

In Hillsborough, in this State, on Saturday morning last, after a protracted illness, Dr. JAMES WEBB, aged 81 years—a well known and highly respectable and useful citizen. Of him it may be said, as of David at his death, "after he had served his own generation by the will of God, he fell on sleep."

"The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish while they sleep in dust."

In Chapel Hill, on the 15th instant, after a short illness, Kate Stone, daughter of Samuel F. and Frances R. Phillips, aged three and a half years.

IMPORTANT SALE OF MERCHANDIZE. —The subscribers having duly qualified as Administrators on the estate of B. B. Smith, dec'd., will, on Wednesday 14th of March next, offer for sale at the Store-house, lately occupied by the said B. B. Smith, dec'd., in the City of Raleigh, a very large assortment of new Goods bought last Fall.

A very large and extensive assortment of Ready made clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, and every thing to be found in a first class city store.

It will be to the benefit of Merchants to attend at said sale instead of going North, as there is a good assortment of Merchandize of all kinds.

Terms of sale: Six months credit with bond and approved security.

JOHN HUTCHINS, } Administrators.
JOHN BUFFALOE, }

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING BEEN AT February Term, 1855, of Wake County, duly qualified as Administrators on the estate of B. B. Smith, dec'd., hereby give notice to all persons having debts, claims or demands against said B. B. Smith, dec'd., to present the same for payment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present them immediately.

JOHN HUTCHINS, } Adm'rs.
JOHN BUFFALOE, }

Raleigh, February 20, 1855. 27—td.

TRUST SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF trust to me, executed by W. F. Blackwood, bearing date the 8th day of February, A. D. 1855, I shall offer for sale at public auction, on the 20th day of March next, at Piney Grove, Wake County, N. C., the following property, viz: one Turpentine Still and fixtures, coopers tools, ten Spirit Turpentine barrels, a lot of Rosin, Blacksmith's tools, five head of horses, one mule, four horse waggon and harness, horse cart, Jersey waggon, Buggy and harness, two cows and calves, fifteen head of hogs, all his farming tools, three beds, three bed-steds and furniture, together with all his household and kitchen furniture, one patent Salamander Safe, all of his remaining Stock of goods consisting of dry goods, groceries, hardware, cutlery, crockery, glass ware, hats, bonnets, boots, shoes, &c., &c., three hundred pounds of bacon.

Seven or eight hundred barrels Rosin, on the north bank of Cape Fear river above Purify's Ferry, in that portion of Cumberland county now called Harnett.

A. W. BETTS, Trustee.

February 20, 1855. 1063—tsw.

N. B.—Sale will commence at Piney Grove and continue from day to day till all is sold.

Terms made known on day of sale.

☞ Fayetteville Carolinian copy 3 times and forward bill to Trustree.

LAND FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER residence on the Hillsborough Road, four miles from Franklinton and six from Louisburg, in one of the healthiest and best watered portions of the State. There are in both the above named places excellent male and female Schools, and a female College in process of erection in the latter.

There is on the premises a large and conveniently constructed two story building with ten good rooms, situated about three hundred yards from the road in a fine white oak grove. There are also a few out-houses—a good Spring convenient to the dwelling. I will sell one hundred acres or more as may suit the purchaser. Those wishing to see the premises will call on the subscriber in Louisburg, or Wm. O. Green, Esq., living adjoining.

WM. F. GREEN.

Louisburg, N. C., Feb. 20, 1855. 1065—wtf.

STRAY NOTICE.—WAS TAKEN UP AND ENtered on the Stray Books, by Eppy Grissom, Esq., living ten miles east of Oxford, a Grey Mare, about 16 years old, long tail, sore eyes, and bare footed. Valued at fifteen dollars. R. J. MITCHELL, Ranger.

Oxford, Granville Co., Feb. 20, 1855. 1063—3tpd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—THE SUBscriber having at the February Term of the County Court of Wake obtained letters of administration upon the estate of Jeremiah Nixon, dec'd., hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

NICH'S. N. NIXON, Adm'r.

February 20, 1855. 1063—w4w.

REGENT.—THIS THOROUGH-BRED STALLION and Race Horse, (awarded the first premium at the last North Carolina Agricultural Fair,) will make the Spring Season, commencing the 8th of March and closing the 10th of July, at Hillsborough, N. C.

For further particulars, see hand bills.

THOMAS H. MILES.

February 20, 1855. 1064—w6w.

$50 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, residing about two miles from Morris', on the old stage road leading from Raleigh to Chapel Hill, about the 20th of last January, a negro man named Crawford, about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, tolerably stout, and has a scar over the left eye extending partly across the forehead, speaks quick when spoken to, but sometimes stammers a little. He is believed to be in the Edwards neighborhood, Chatham county, or about the plantation of Rufus Jones, of Wake, who owns his wife. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me or for his confinement in any jail so that I get him again. My P. O. is Morrisville, Wake county.

WM. BARBEE.

Feb. 24, 1855. 27—4tpd.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NASH County, Court of Pleas and Qu

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the first session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

For paying pensions of invalids who were wounded on board of private armed vessels during the last war with Great Britain, from the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand four hundred dollars; and the office for paying privateer pensions in Boston is hereby abolished, and the said pensioners shall be paid as privateer pensions are paid at other places

For the President's house and grounds, for fuel for the President's house, and for iron fences, three thousand eight hundred dollars

For repairs of the Capitol, and improving the grounds around it, six thousand five hundred dollars

For repairs of water-pipes, two hundred dollars

To pay two draw-keepers, on the Long Bridge, up to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, four hundred dollars

For trees, tree-boxes, and repairs of pavements, five hundred dollars

For lamps and lamp-posts on Pennsylvania Avenue, between Seventeenth street and Georgetown, and between the Capitol and Navy-yard, one thousand two hundred dollars

For completing and keeping in order the grounds south of the President's house, nine thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars

For furnishing an additional number of iron settees for the President's and Capitol grounds, one thousand dollars

For completing the pedestal and enclosure of the equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson, five hundred dollars

For the payment of laborers employed in shovelling snow from the walks, to and around the Capitol, the President's house, and other public buildings, four hundred and twenty dollars

For furnishing the rooms of the new wing of the Patent Office building with furniture, and providing the saloon therein with cases for models, forty-five thousand dollars

For fulfilling treaties with the Sioux of the Mississippi

For the third of fifty instalments of interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on one million three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-third July, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, sixty-eight thousand dollars

For the third of fifty instalments of interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on one hundred and twelve thousand dollars, being the amount in lieu of the reservation set apart in the third article of the treaty of twenty-third July, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, per Senate's amendment thereof, five thousand six hundred dollars

For the third of fifty instalments of interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on one million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, fifty-eight thousand dollars

For the third of fifty instalments of interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on sixty-nine thousand dollars, being the amount in lieu of the reservation set apart in the third article of the treaty of fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, per Senate's amendment thereof, three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars

To pay clerks for services performed on Chickasaw Indian business, in pursuance of the regulations of the President of the United States, and in conformity with the decision of the late Secretary of the Interior, six thousand one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents

For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in New Mexico for the present fiscal year, fifteen thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior

For the payment for the printing of the returns of the Seventh Census, and the paper purchased for said printing, under the provisions of the "joint resolution providing for the printing and binding of the returns of the Seventh Census," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three—that is to say:

For the printing of the returns before mentioned, the sum of fifteen thousand nine hundred and nine dollars and ninety-three cents

For the paper purchased for said printing, the sum of twenty-seven thousand one hundred and six dollars and sixty-eight cents: *Provided*, That the sums hereinbefore mentioned be paid to the printer who executed the printing, and the contractor who furnished the paper, respectively, at the Treasury of the United States

For compensation of two additional clerks in the office of the Superintendent of Public Printing, one thousand two hundred dollars

For the printing of Executive Departments, including paper and printing the annual estimates of appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and for printing, paper, and binding twenty thousand copies of the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on Commerce and Navigation for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, nine thousand and eighty-five dollars

WAR DEPARTMENT.

For the increased compensation of the Secretary of War from the fourth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty-five cents

For rent of house on northwest corner of F and Seventeenth streets, and warming all the rooms in it, three hundred and eighty-five dollars

For the compensation and expenses of the commission of civilians and military men appointed under the provisions of the first section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four," approved third of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, to determine matters connected with the management of the national armories, five thousand nine hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty-one cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That in the payment of such officers of the army as may have served on that commission, their pay, as such officers, shall be deducted

For arrearages of pay for services of volunteers in the Kentucky regiment called into service in eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand dollars

For arrearages of pay for services rendered by volunteers or militia in the Black Hawk War, one thousand dollars

For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipage, and horse equipments, to supply the place of losses sustained by the wreck of the steamer San Francisco, twenty-six thousand five hundred and ninety dollars

For deficiencies for the railroad surveys between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean, forty thousand dollars

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

For the increased compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, from the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars and sixty-one cents

For contingent expenses of the Southwest Executive Building, viz:

For fuel and lights, seven hundred dollars

For miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars

For contingent expenses of the navy, that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: freight and transportation, printing and stationery, advertising in newspapers, books, maps, models and drawings, purchase and repair of fire-engines and machinery, repairs of and attending to steam-engines in navy-yards, purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and driving teams, carts, timber-wheels, and the purchase and repair of workmen's tools, postage of public letters, furniture for government houses, fuel, oil, and candles for navy yards and shore stations, pay of watchmen, and incidental labor not chargeable to any other appropriation, labor attending the delivery of stores on civil stations, wharfage, dockage, and rent, travelling expenses of officers and others under orders, funeral expenses, store and office rent, stationery, fuel, commissions and pay of clerks to navy agents and store-keepers, flags, awnings and packing-boxes, premiums and other expenses of recruiting, apprehending deserters, per diem to persons attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry, and other services authorized by law, pay to judges advocate, pilotage and towage of vessels, and assistance to vessels in distress, bills of health and quarantine expenses of the United States navy in foreign ports, seventy-two thousand six hundred and sixty dollars

For continuing the publication of wind and current charts, for printing and publishing sailing directions, hydrographical surveys, and other expenses of the hydrographical office ten thousand dollars

For reappropriation of the following sums, carried to the surplus fund, and for the objects mentioned:

For dry dock at Kitty, two thousand nine hundred dollars and eighty-five cents

For dry dock at Pensacola, eleven thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars and thirteen cents

For magazine at Norfolk, two thousand and sixty-eight dollars and forty-two cents

For magazine at Boston, four hundred and eighty dollars and sixty-three cents

For magazine at New York, six hundred and thirty-one dollars and thirty-two cents

For magazine at Washington, one thousand six hundred dollars

For hospital at Philadelphia, two thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars and forty-two cents

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

For the increased compensation of the Postmaster-General from the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, two thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty-five cents

For compensation of two temporary clerks employed in the Post-Office Department, viz: One from the first of April to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, at the rate of twelve hundred dollars per annum; and one from the nineteenth of May to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum; and from the first of July to the second of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, at the rate of twelve hundred dollars per annum; five hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy-three cents

To supply a deficiency in the revenues of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and forty-five thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars and sixty-three cents

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

For the increased compensation of the Attorney-General, from the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred and ninety-four dollars and nineteen cents

For the purchase of Spanish and Mexican law-books for the Library of Congress, seventeen hundred dollars

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the contingent expenses of the Senate, viz:

For lithography and engraving, twenty thousand dollars

For binding, thirty thousand dollars

For books, twelve thousand six hundred and ninety-one dollars

For clerks to committees and President *pro tempore*, draughtsman, messengers, pages, laborers, police, horse, and cart-hire, four thousand five hundred dollars

For miscellaneous items. To replace this amount, drawn by order of the Senate from that head of appropriation, in payment to E. M. Young, as commissioner to investigate charges against Hon. A. Ramsey, late superintendent of Indian Affairs, Minnesota, nine hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty cents

To enable the Secretary of the Senate to pay for the maps of the public lands authorized by the resolution of the Senate of the third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, to be printed under the direction of the Committee on Public Lands, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars

For the expenses of the House of Representatives, viz:

For horses and carriages, eight hundred and forty dollars

For newspapers for members, two thousand dollars

For pages, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars

For binding documents, seventy-seven thousand five hundred and ninety-six dollars and forty cents

For miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars

For binding the Congressional Globe and Appendix of the Second Session of the Thirty-second Congress—five thousand and eighty-eight volumes, at sixty cents per volume—three thousand four hundred and twelve dollars and eighty cents

For continuing the preparation and publication of a stereotyped catalogue of the Library of Congress, five thousand dollars

For the messenger to the Speaker, three hundred and twelve dollars

For pay for Annals of Congress, ordered by the House for the House library, being one hundred copies of each of the following volumes: first, second, and third volumes Tenth Congress, and first, second, and third volumes Eleventh Congress, in all six hundred volumes, at five dollars per volume, three thousand dollars

For printing index to private claims, ordered to be printed by resolution of the House of Representatives of the twenty-second of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, twenty thousand dollars

For binding index to private claims, five thousand seven hundred dollars

For rent of paper wareroom from the first of January to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, at two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, one hundred and twenty-five dollars

For carriage of printing-paper from wareroom and office of the Superintendent of Public Printing, to the printing offices, and labor, from the first of January to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, at five hundred and fifty dollars per annum, two hundred and seventy-five dollars

For arrearages incurred prior to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, for running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, fifty thousand dollars

And that the period limited for the appointment of Commissioner, Surveyor, and Chief Astronomer, by the act of May fifteen, eighteen hundred and fifty, shall be, and the same is hereby, extended to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five

For engraving maps, views, sections, and natural history, of the survey of the boundary between the United States and Mexico, ten thousand dollars; to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior

For wood-cuts purchased by the Commissioner of Patents, for illustrating the mechanical part of the Patent Office Report for eighteen hundred and fifty-three-four, ordered by the House of Representatives, one thousand five hundred dollars

For salaries and incidental expenses of the commission appointed under the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, for settling land claims in California, for two thousand dollars: *Provided*, That there be allowed to the legal representatives of Robert Greenhow such sum, in addition to that received by him, as together will make his salary for the time he was employed as assistant law agent equal to that authorized to be paid to the land commissioners by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, "making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four."

That the First Comptroller of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed, to examine the claims presented by certain counties of the late Territory of Iowa, for expenses of the United States District Court, which were paid by said counties prior to the admission of said Territory into the Union as a State; and if, upon such examination, he is satisfied that prior to said time the said counties have paid money which, in accordance with the instructions of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, dated nineteenth of December, eighteen hundred and forty-three, as construed in the report of said First Comptroller to the Secretary of the Interior, under date of thirteenth of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, in reference to said subject, should have been paid by the Marshal of the United States for said Territory, he is directed to audit and settle the same

For compensation of the Judge of first instance in civil cases for the District of San Francisco, California, as per appointment, dated twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, by the late General B. Riley, while Governor of that country, from first October, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, to the first April, eighteen hundred and fifty, seven hundred and fifty dollars

For the payment of a draughtsman and clerks, employed under the resolution of May four, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, upon the maps of the public lands, five thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all books, papers, documents, and records, in the Department of the Interior, may be copied and certified, under the seal of that department, (which is hereby recognized as legal,) in the same manner as those in the other Executive Departments may now by law be, and with the same force and effect; and in all cases where a seal is necessary by law to any commission, process, or other instrument provided for by the laws of Congress, it shall be lawful to affix the proper seal by making an impression therewith directly on the paper to which such seal is necessary, which shall be as valid as if made on wax or other adhesive substance

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter the commissions of all officers, under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be made out and recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the seal of the said department affixed thereto, any laws to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That the said seal shall not be affixed to any such commission before the same shall have been signed by the President of the United States

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation of the special Mail Agent of the Post-Office Department in California shall be five thousand dollars per annum; such rate to take effect in virtue of this provision from July first, eighteen hundred and fifty-three

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be, in addition to the clerks authorized by the third section of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, entitled, "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four," in the office of the Register of the Treasury, three clerks of class three, to include the clerk now authorized to take charge of the redemption of stocks, and in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, in lieu of the temporary clerks now employed therein, five clerks of class two, and fifteen clerks of class three; and said clerks shall be paid, according to the provisions of said section, until the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the portion of the section of the act of twenty-sixth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, entitled "An act to provide for executing the public printing and establishing the prices thereof, and for other purposes," which provides "that when any documents shall be ordered to be printed by both houses of Congress, the entire printing of such documents shall be done by the printer of that house which first ordered the same," is hereby repealed; and when there are different printers for the respective houses, each shall do the printing which may hereafter be ordered by the house electing him.

APPROVED, May 31, 1854

CHAP. LXXII.—An Act to aid the Territory of Minnesota in the Construction of a Railroad therein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is, hereby granted to the Territory of Minnesota for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from the southern line of said Territory, commencing at a point between township ranges nine and seventeen, thence by the way of St. Paul, by the most practicable route to the eastern line of said Territory in the direction of Lake Superior, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers for six sections in width on each side of said road within said Territory, but in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the line of said road is definitely fixed by the authority aforesaid, sold any section or any part thereof granted as aforesaid, or that the right of preemption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents to be appointed by the Governor of said Territory, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to select from the lands of the United States nearest to the tier of sections above specified, so much land in alternate sections or parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, or to which the right of preemption has attached as aforesaid, which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold, and to which preemption has attached as aforesaid, together with the sections designated by odd numbers as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid,) shall be held by the Territory of Minnesota for the use and purpose aforesaid: *Provided*, That the lands to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the line of the road in each case, and selected for and on account of said road: *Provided further*, That the lands hereby granted shall be exclusively applied to the construction of that road for which it was granted and selected, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatever; *And provided further*, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be, and the same are hereby reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the route of said railroad through such reserved lands, in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sections and parts of sections of land, which by such grants shall remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of said road, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said lands hereby granted to the said Territory shall be subject to the disposal of any legislature thereof, for the purpose aforesaid and no other, nor shall they enure to the benefit of any company heretofore constituted and organized, and the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States, nor shall any of said lands become subject to private entry the same shall have been first offered at public sale at the increased price

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands hereby granted to said Territory shall be disposed of by said Territory only as the following is done in all or any of the sections of land granted by this act to the Territory of Minnesota, which shall remain unsold after the same shall have been first offered at public sale, to actual settlers only, in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one person, and at a price not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and to no person who is not now a resident within the limits of said Territory, and who shall not settle upon and cultivate the same, or some part thereof, for five years immediately after the same shall have been purchased from the United States, and who shall not, within one year after the same shall have been purchased, have commenced the cultivation thereof, and who shall not continue to reside upon and cultivate the same for a period of five years immediately after the purchase thereof from the United States, shall be entitled to a patent therefor, or to any right, title, or interest in the said Territory of Minnesota, nor shall any patent issue for any part of the lands hereinbefore mentioned, until a continuous length of twenty miles of said road shall be completed through the lands hereby granted, and when the Secretary of the Interior shall be satisfied that any twenty miles of said road are completed, then a patent shall issue for a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of said road, and so from time to time, patents shall be issued in like manner upon the completion of each additional twenty miles of said road until it shall be completed, and if said road is not completed in ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the land unsold shall revert to the United States

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States mail shall be transported at all times on said railroad under the direction of the Post-Office Department at such price as Congress may by law direct: *Provided*, That until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster-General shall have the power to determine the same

APPROVED, June 29, 1854.

CHAP. LXXXIX.—An Act for the Construction of certain Military Roads and Wells in the Territory of New Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and are hereby, appropriated for the construction and repair of Roads in the Territory of New Mexico:

From Taos to Santa Fe, the sum of twenty thousand dollars

From Santa Fe to Dona Ana, the sum of twelve thousand dollars; any portion of which may be applied to the sinking of wells if required by the necessities of said road. The said sums of money to be expended under the control and direction of the Secretary of War

APPROVED, July 17, 1854

CHAP. LXXX.—An Act for the payment of the Civil Officers employed in the Territory of New Mexico while under Military Government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized, from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the civil officers employed in the Territory of New Mexico, while the same was under military government, the salaries due and payable to them from the twenty-second of September, eighteen hundred and forty-six, until the third of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, according to the rate of compensation prescribed by the organic law promulgated by General Stephen W. Kearney for the Government of said Territory of New Mexico, deducting therefrom such sums as have already been paid to them from the Treasury of said Territory; *Provided*, That under the provisions of this act, no compensation shall be made to any officer of the army of the United States for discharging the duties of any civil officer in the Territory of New Mexico

APPROVED, July 17, 1854

CHAP. LXXXI.—An Act to provide for the Continuation of the Military Road from Myrtle Creek to Scottsburgh, in Oregon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the extension and completion of the Military Road from Myrtle Creek, in Umpqua Valley, to Scottsburgh, in the Territory of Oregon; the said road to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of War

APPROVED, July 17, 1854

CHAP. LXXXV.—An Act making further Appropriations for continuing the Construction of Roads in the Territory of Minnesota, in accordance with the Estimates made by the War Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and they are hereby appropriated for continuing the construction of roads in the Territory of Minnesota, to wit:

For the continuation of the road from Point Douglas, on the Mississippi River, to the mouth of the St. Louis River, of Lake Superior, in Wisconsin, twenty thousand dollars

For the continuation of the road from Point Douglass to Fort Gaines, now Fort Ripley, ten thousand dollars

For the continuation of the road from the mouth of Swan River to the Winnebago Agency, five thousand dollars

For the continuation of the road from Wabashaw to Mendota, fifteen thousand dollars

The continuation of the construction of said roads to be made under the direction of the Secretary of War, pursuant to contracts to be made by him, or under his direction: *Provided*, That so much of any former acts as require the first-mentioned road to terminate at the falls or rapids of St. Louis River, are hereby repealed

APPROVED, July 17, 1854

CHAP. LXXXVI.—An Act to Refund to the Territory of Utah the Expenses incurred by said Territory in suppressing Indian Hostilities.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to examine into and ascertain the amount of expenses incurred by the said Territory in the suppression of Indian hostilities within said Territory during the years eighteen hundred and fifty and eighteen hundred and fifty-one; and that the amount of such expenses, when so ascertained, be paid into the treasury of said Territory: *Provided*, That the sum so paid shall not exceed in amount twenty thousand nine hundred and forty dollars and sixty-five cents, which amount is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated

APPROVED, July 17, 1854

CHAP. LXXXVII.—An Act to authorize the Secretary of War to settle and adjust the Expenses of the Rogue River Indian War.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to adjust and settle, on just and equitable principles all claims for services rendered in the late war with the Rogue River Indians in Oregon—known as the Rogue River War—according to the muster-rolls of the same; also for subsistence, forage, medical stores, and expenditures, as well as for other necessary and proper supplies furnished for the prosecution of said war; and that, on such adjustment, [the same shall] be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, July 17, 1854

CHAP. XCIX.—An Act regulating the Time of holding the Sessions of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States in the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall hereafter be annually only three stated sessions of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, which shall be held at New Orleans on the third Mondays of November, February, and May: *Provided*, That the judge of said court shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to adjourn any stated session to any time or times previous to the next stated session of said District Court, whenever he may deem it expedient

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Fall Term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, shall hereafter be held on the first Monday of November in each year instead of the third Monday of December, as heretofore provided by law

APPROVED, July 20, 1854

CHAP. CII.—An Act making further appropriation for the Improvement of the Cape Fear River, North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and forty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended under the superintendence of the Secretary of War, for the continuation of the improvement of the Cape Fear River, North Carolina, at or near its communication with the ocean

APPROVED, July 22, 1854

CHAP. CIII.—An Act to establish the offices of Surveyor-General of New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska, to grant Donations to actual Settlers therein, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a Surveyor-General for New Mexico, whose annual salary shall be three thousand dollars, and whose power, authority, and duties shall be the same as those provided by law for the Surveyor-General of Oregon; he shall have proper allowances for clerk hire, office rent, and fuel, not exceeding what now is or hereafter may be allowed by law to the said Surveyor-General of Oregon; and he shall locate his office from time to time at such places as may be directed by the President of the United States

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, to every white male citizen of the United States, or every white male above the age of twenty-one years who has declared his intention to become a citizen, and who was residing in said Territory prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and who may be still residing there, there shall be, and hereby is, donated one quarter section, or one hundred and sixty acres of land. And to every white male citizen of the United States, or every white male above the age of twenty-one years, who has declared his intention to become a citizen, and who shall have removed or shall remove to and settle in said Territory between the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and the first day January, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, there shall in like manner be donated one quarter-section, or one hundred and sixty acres, on condition of actual settlement and cultivation for not less than four years: *Provided, however*, That each of said donations shall include the actual settlement and improvement of the donee, and shall be selected by legal subdivisions, within three months after the survey of the land where the settlement was made before the survey; and where the settlement was made after the survey, then within three months after the settlement has been made; and all persons failing to designate the boundaries of the claims within that time, shall forfeit all right to the same

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, on proof of the settlement and cultivation required by this act, to the satisfaction of the surveyor-general, or other officer designated by law for that purpose, subject to the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, a certificate shall be issued to the party entitled, on presentation of which, if approved by the Secretary of the Interior, a patent shall issue thereon: *Provided, however*, That on the death of any such settler before the completion of the four years' occupancy and cultivation required by this act, the right shall descend to his heirs at law, who shall be entitled to a certificate and patent as aforesaid, on proof, as before provided, of continued occupancy and cultivation by such settler to the time of his death: *Provided, however*, That when lands are claimed under any of the provisions of this act by persons who are not citizens of the United States, patents shall not issue therefor until they become citizens

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That none of the provisions of this act shall extend to mineral or school lands, salines, military or other reservations, or lands settled on and occupied for purposes of trade and commerce, and not for agriculture, and all legal subdivisions settled on and occupied, in whole or in part, for purposes of trade and commerce, and not for agriculture, shall be subject to the provisions of the act of twenty-third of May, eighteen hundred and forty-four, in relation to town sites on the public lands, whether so settled and occupied before or after the survey of said lands, except that said lands shall be donated instead of being sold

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That when the lands in the said Territory shall be surveyed, under the direction of the Government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township, in said Territory, shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory, and in the States and Territories hereafter to be created out of the same

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, when the lands in said Territory shall be surveyed as aforesaid, a quantity of land equal to two townships shall be, and the same is hereby, reserved for the establishment of a University in said Territory, and in the State hereafter to be created out of the same, to be selected, under the direction of the legislature, in legal subdivisions of not less than one half-section

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any of the lands not taken under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the operation of the Pre-emption Act of fourth September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, whether settled upon before or after the survey; and, in all cases where the settlement was made before the survey, the settler shall file his declaration within three months after the survey is made and returned; and any person claiming a donation under this act shall be permitted to enter the land claimed by him at any time prior to the four years' occupancy and cultivation required, by paying therefor at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and proving occupancy and cultivation up to the time of such payment

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Surveyor-General, under such instructions as may be given by the Secretary of the Interior, to ascertain the origin, nature, character, and extent of all claims to lands under the laws, usages, and customs of Spain and Mexico; and, for this purpose, may issue notices, summons witnesses, administer oaths, and do and perform all other necessary acts in the premises. He shall make a full report on all such claims as originated before the cession of the territory to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, of eighteen hundred and forty-eight, denoting the various grades of title, with his decision as to the validity or invalidity of each of the same under the laws, usages, and customs of the country before its cession to the United States; and shall also make a report in regard to all pueblos existing in the Territory, showing the extent and locality of each, stating the number of inhabitants in the said pueblos, respectively, and the nature of their titles to the land. Such report to be made according to the form which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior; which report shall be laid before Congress for such action thereon as may be deemed just and proper, with a view to confirm *bona fide* grants, and give full effect to the treaty of eighteen hundred and forty-eight between the United States and Mexico; and, until the final action of Congress on such claims, all lands covered thereby shall be reserved from sale or other disposal by the government, and shall not be subject to the donations granted by the previous provisions of this act

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That full power and authority are hereby given the Secretary of the Interior to issue all needful rules and regulations for fully carrying into effect the several provisions of this act

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall be and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Surveyor-General for the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, who shall locate his office at such places as the President of the United States shall from time to time direct, and whose duties, powers, obligations and responsibilities and compensation shall be the same as those of the Surveyor-General of Wisconsin and Iowa, and who shall be allowed the same amount for office rent, fuel, incidental expenses, and clerk hire, as is allowed to said Surveyor-General of Wisconsin and Iowa

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That said Surveyor-General shall cause the necessary surveys to be made in said Territories of standard meridian, base, and parallel lines, and of township and subdivisional lines, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That all the lands to which the Indian title has been or shall be extinguished within said Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, shall be subject to the operations of the Pre-emption Act of fourth September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and under the conditions, restrictions, and stipulations therein mentioned; *Provided, however*, That where unsurveyed lands are claimed by pre-emption, notice of the specific tracts claimed shall be filed within three months after the survey has been made in the field, and on failure to file such notice or to pay for the tracts claimed before the day fixed for the public sale of the lands by the proclamation of the President of the United States, the parties claiming such lands shall forfeit all right thereto: *Provided*, said notices may be filed with the Surveyor-General, and to be noted by him on the township plats, until other arrangements shall have been made by law for that purpose

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the public lands in the Territory of Nebraska, to which the Indian title shall have been extinguished, shall constitute a new land district to be called the Omaha District; and the public lands in the Territory of Kansas, to which the Indian title shall have been extinguished, shall constitute a new land district, to be called the Pawnee District: the officers for each of which districts shall be established at such points as the President may deem expedient; and he is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Register and Receiver of Public Moneys for each of said districts, who shall each be required to reside at the site of their respective offices, and they shall have the same powers, perform the same duties, and be entitled to the same compensation as are or may be prescribed by law in relation to other land-offices of the United States. And the President is hereby authorized to cause the surveyed lands to be exposed for sale from time to time, in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as the other public lands of the United States

APPROVED, July 22, 1854

CHAP. CV.—An Act creating a Collection District in New York, to be called the District of Dunkirk, and constituting Dunkirk a Port of Entry, and the Ports of Barcelona, Silver Creek, and Cattaraugus Creek, Ports of Delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the counties of Cattaraugus and Chautauque and the harbors, rivers, and waters on the southern shore of Lake Erie, in the State of New York, west of and including Cattaraugus Creek and the shores, on each side of said creek, and west along the shore and territory bordering on Lake Erie aforesaid, to the Pennsylvania State line, and the islands in the said lake contiguous thereto, heretofore embraced in the District of Buffalo Creek, shall be and are hereby constituted a collection district to be called the District of Dunkirk; and a port of entry for said district is hereby established at Dunkirk, and the ports of Barcelona, Silver Creek, and Cattaraugus Creek shall be ports of delivery

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed, in the manner prescribed by law, a Collector of Customs for the aforesaid district, who shall thereafter and during his continuance in office reside at the port of entry created by this act, together with such other subordinate officers of the customs as are provided for by law, and the compensation of said collector shall be such sum as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury in the classification of the compensation of collectors of customs, not to exceed one thousand dollars per annum: *Provided*, That in case no classification of the compensation of collectors of customs shall be made, then the compensation of the collector for the port of entry established by this act shall be five hundred dollars per annum, together with such fees and emoluments as are authorized by existing laws

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That deputy collectors of customs for the several ports of delivery constituted by this act shall be appointed and compensated for their services in the mode prescribed by existing laws, and said officers shall exercise all the powers and duties vested in deputy collectors of customs under existing laws

APPROVED, July 27, 1854

CHAP. CVI.—An Act making Appropriations to Defray the Expenses of the Cayuse War.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the further sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, to pay the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the Provisional Government of Oregon in defending the people of the said Territory from the attacks and hostilities of the Cayuse Indians, in the years eighteen hundred and forty-seven and eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and for such other allowances for the expenses of adjusting the claims on that account as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem proper, not exceeding five dollars per day to each commissioner; and that the Secretary of the Treasury pay out of said appropriation so much thereof as may be necessary to liquidate said claims according to the reports of the commissioners heretofore appointed for ascertaining said amounts and of the Governor of said Territory, that have been communicated to Congress. And no claims shall hereafter be allowed on account of this war which are not presented at the Treasury Department of the United States within the next fiscal year

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all of said claims and accounts not heretofore adjusted, shall be settled and adjusted at such place and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby empowered to re-examine any award that has been or may be made of said claims, and to reduce the amount, if, in his judgment, founded on proof, it should be too much

APPROVED, July 27, 1854

CHAP. CVII.—An Act to Increase the Salaries of Executive and Judiciary Officers in Oregon, New Mexico, Washington, Utah, and Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the annual salaries of the Chief Justices and Associate Judges of the Territories of Oregon, Washington, Utah, and New Mexico, be, and the same are hereby, increased to the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars each; and that the salary of the Governor of New Mexico be, and the same is hereby, increased to the sum of three thousand dollars; and that of the Secretaries of Oregon, Washington, Utah, and New Mexico, to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the annual salaries of the Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the Territory of Minnesota be increased to two thousand dollars

APPROVED, July 27, 1854

(To be continued.)

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.

Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.

Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.

Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.

Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.

Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.

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